

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1908.

No. 10

## JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

The last meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League, held in the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street, was one of the most interesting sessions of the league held in many months. Hon. N. J. Manson and Hon. James G. Maguire made the principal addresses, and their views on Asiatic exclusion are worthy the attentive study of every one interested in this grave question.

Mr. Manson said in part:

In every country the nation is in the cottage, and if the light of your legislation does not shine in them, then your statesmanship is a failure and your system a mistake.

In this sentiment I have in mind the American people, American legislation, American statesmanship and the American cottage, and I wish to inquire in what manner and to what extent the American cottage is affected by the importation of the Asiatic to America.

In the entire Island Empire of the Mikado, which is about the size of the State of California, there is, densely congested, a population of about 45,000,000 people. The country is so mountainous that only about 15 per cent of it is susceptible of cultivation. Supposing this area to be the single source sustaining the people of Japan, a fair comparison would be to conceive the entire population of the United States (about 80,000,000 and twice that of Japan) contained in the single State of Ohio. Imagine, then, the density of population and what must be the struggle for a bare existence.

While the density of the population of some of the States of China exceeds that of Japan, yet a comparison of the areas and populations of each country shows that per square mile of area the population of Japan is denser than that of China.

When these facts are considered, one is prepared to know beforehand that, until within the last ten years, it is fair to say that the scale of wages in Japan has been about one twenty-fifth of the wage paid for corresponding labor in the United States, and the Japanese laborer on an average now receives only from one-twelfth to one-fifteenth of the wages paid in the United States. This means that labor cannot get ahead in Japan. Labor there cannot save; the laborer there uses all he earns to live. He is practically a slave without power by his labor, for he can save nothing to redeem himself.

It is then, on the face of the proposition, apparent that any treaty with Japan or China by which mutual benefits are pretended to be secured to citizens of those countries emigrating to the United States as are secured and enjoyed by our citizens emigrating to China or Japan is based upon an absolutely false idea. There is no mutuality of advantage or of enjoyment. There will be practically no emigration from the United States, where wages are high, to Japan or China, where wages are low. There will be no emigration from the United States, where the population is scattered over a broad area, to Japan or China, where it is congested in a very limited area. Our statesmen know beforehand that all emigration will flow from those countries hitherward, and it is intended that it shall so flow.

What, then, is the basis and consideration of the treaty which we now have with those countries?

Leaving out the real motive, never exposed in the treaty, but now fully understood to lower the wage scale in the United States, the basis of the treaty is mostly to enlarge the field for the commercialist. It was thought that the commercialist would sell more of his goods in Japan and China, and in order to increase trade with those countries we must orientalize America. Might it not pay us to be in some degree consistent? If we close our doors with a high tariff against the goods of the Orient, ought we not, in fairness to the workingman, whom we profess to consider, stop putting a premium upon the importation of Asiatics to these shores, especially under the guise of its being a "mutual advantage" to the citizens or subjects emigrating from the one to the other country? There is no mutuality about it, viewed from the emigration standpoint. Emigration will never be from here to Asia. It is now, and will remain, from Asia hitherward.

The present treaty with Japan went into operation July 17, 1899, and by Article XIX of the treaty was to remain in force for the period of twelve years from that date. Either contracting party, at the expiration of the twelve years, can, by giving notice in writing to the other, terminate the treaty in one year after the notice is given. It is possible, then, to terminate this treaty by July 17, 1912. In the meantime, however, Japan will use this coast, as she has Hawaii, as the dumping ground for her surplus population; and though we have a clause in the treaty which allows us, under some restrictions, to stop the immigration of Japanese laborers, it is extremely difficult, as events show, to obtain any action either diplomatically or on the part of Congress.

The Asiatic in America is unassimilable. He must either remain a wholly unassimilable population among us, or we must absorb him into the breed of the American proper. Now this crossing of the races produces a bad hybrid.

Thomas Jefferson expressed this idea clearly and forcibly in 1824 with regard to another race (the negro), then composing about one-tenth of our population, at that time about 15,000,000 people. In a letter to Jared Sparks of February 4, 1824, Mr. Jefferson said:

"In the disposition of these unfortunate people there are two national objects to be distinctly kept in view. \* \* \*

"The second object, and the most interesting to us as coming home to our physical and moral characters, to our happiness and safety, is to provide an asylum to which we can by degrees send the whole of that population (the negro) from among us, and establish them under our patronage and protection, a separate, free and independent people, in some country or climate friendly to human life and happiness." Jefferson's correspondence (edition of 1829, Vol. 4, page 388).

It is a subject of serious regret to every thoughtful mind that this matter was attempted to be solved, hastily and offhand, in 1860-65. And the race riots (not so much in the South, but in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and New York) show that the solution of 1860-65 was not along the broad lines proposed by Jefferson, and that the same issue is still with us for our happiness or our misery.

Jefferson advocated the deportation of all negroes from the United States because their presence among us menaced our "physical and moral characters," our "happiness and safety." Shall we now increase the

difficulties of the race problem in the United States by the importation of countless hordes of unassimilable Asiatics?

No higher scientific authority upon this subject can be cited than Herbert Spencer, and it is worthy of note that, though Jefferson wrote nearly forty years before the discovery and announcement of the law of evolution, his views are in entire accord with the most eminent scientific authorities upon evolution and biology.

The late Herbert Spencer, in his famous letter to Baron Kaneko Kentaro, said:

"To your remaining question respecting the intermarriage of foreigners and Japanese, which you say is 'now very much agitated among our scholars and politicians,' and which you say is 'one of the most difficult problems,' my reply is that, as rationally answered, there is no difficulty at all. It should be positively forbidden. It is not at root a question of social philosophy. It is at root a question of biology. There is abundant proof, alike furnished by the intermarriage of human races and by the interbreeding of animals, that when the varieties mingled diverge beyond a certain slight degree, the result is inevitably a bad one in the long run. I have myself been in the habit of looking at the evidence bearing on this matter for many years past, and my conviction is based upon numerous facts derived from numerous sources. This conviction I have within the last half hour verified, for I happen to be staying in the country with a gentleman who is well known and who has had much experience respecting the interbreeding of cattle; and he has just, on inquiry, fully confirmed my belief that when, say, of the different varieties of sheep there is an interbreeding of those which are widely unlike, the result, especially in the second generation, is a bad one—there arises an incalculable mixture of traits and what may be called a chaotic constitution. And the same thing happens among human beings—the Eurasians in India, the half-breed in America show this. The physiological basis of this experience appears to be that any one variety of creature in course of many generations acquires a certain constitutional adaption to its peculiar form of life, and every other variety similarly acquires its own special adaption. The consequence is that, if you mix the constitutions of two widely divergent varieties which have severally been adapted to widely divergent modes of life, you get a constitution which is adapted to the mode of life of neither—a constitution which will not work properly, because it is not fitted for any set of conditions whatever. By all means, therefore, peremptorily interdict marriages of Japanese with foreigners.

"I have for the reasons indicated entirely approved of the regulations which have been established in America for restraining Chinese immigration, and had I the power I would restrict them to the smallest possible amount, my reasons for this decision being that one of two things must happen. If the Chinese are allowed to settle extensively in America they must either, if they remain non-mixed, form a subjective race standing in the position, if not of slaves, yet of a class approaching slaves; or, if they mix, they must form a bad hybrid. In either case, supposing the immigration to be large, immense social mischief must arise and eventually social disorganization. The same thing would happen if there should be any considerable mixture of European or American races with the Japanese."

High as this authority is, it cannot be deemed more exalted than that of our own Le Conte, of the University of California, and late President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In an address before the Ethical Association

(Continued on Page 8)



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting  
Held April 17, 1908.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as corrected.

**CREDENTIALS**—Picture Frame Workers, H. Gabel. Blacksmiths, No. 168, Geo. Sandeman, Robt. Jones, vice A. Gowney, D. Dewar. Printing Pressmen, Jas. P. White, B. Crossley, Al. Roche, vice O. Hutchins, D. Doggett. Delegates seated.

**COMMUNICATIONS**—*Filed*—From the Montana Federation of Labor, report of telephone controversy. From the secretary of the Montana Federation of Labor, stating that he approved the McHenry bill. *Referred to Secretary*—From the Citizens' Health Committee, desiring to know if the affiliated unions of the Council will contribute. Secretary was instructed to inform the Citizens' Health Committee that further subscriptions from affiliated unions must be left to their discretion. From the organizer of the American Federation of Musicians, requesting the names and addresses of the local secretaries and a copy of the LABOR CLARION; moved that the secretary be instructed to mail a copy of LABOR CLARION and inform the brother that mail will reach the unions at the address named therein; carried. From the Postal Clerks relative to reduction of delegates. *Referred to the Executive Committee*—From the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, information relative to the four Mexicans who are in prison. From the San Antonio Trades Council, with same information. From a jewelry firm, inviting the Council to participate in the presentation of silver service to the cruiser California. *Referred to LABOR CLARION*—From the California State Federation of Labor, resolutions urging 'the demand for the Cigarmakers' union label. *Referred to Building Trades Council*—From the President of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor warning building mechanics to keep away from that State.

**REPORTS OF UNIONS**—Barber Shop porters—Business fair; trouble with Sutro baths still unsettled.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—The committee recommends that the Council indorse the request of the San Francisco Civic Betterment Association urging a larger appropriation for local department of education; also recommends that the matter in reference to the heads of the departments of education and health be referred to the A. F. of L. for approval; concurred in. On the request of the Milk-ers for an extension of the boycott on the Guadalupe Dairy to include the Standard Milk Company, the committee recommends that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Standard Milk Company; concurred in. The committee recommends that the request of the Janitors for a boycott on Lyric Hall be held in abeyance, and the union be notified to send committee to the next meeting of the Executive Board; concurred in.

**LABEL COMMITTEE**—The committee submitted a financial statement of label calendar. (See full report elsewhere.) The committee also reported that it had met on Sunday, April 12th, at 2 p. m., to consider various matters referred to it. Also complied with the request of the Miscellaneous Trades Council of Los Angeles; also the request of the Garment Workers' District Council, No. 6, of Chicago, and instructed the secretary of committee to draft letter to be sent to clothing dealers. Will send communications to national label organizations requesting stereopticon plates, pictures, etc.; the committee deferred action on the communication from the Women's International Label League until information could be had on stereopticon plans; also submitted an amendment to Article IV, Section 4, of the Constitution as follows: "A sum not less than one-fourth of the revenue derived from dues shall be set apart in a fund for the exclusive use of the Label Committee." Moved that action upon the above amendment be made a special order of business for Friday evening, May 1st, at 9 o'clock; carried. The committee further recommends that it be authorized to

elect a union label secretary, who shall devote his time to the furtherance of the union label. Moved that the report of the committee be received; carried.

**ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**—Reported having visited the Cemetery Employees' Union and found that the cemeteries are reducing wages; only two of them are paying the union scale; will pay them another visit and report to the Council more fully; also attempting to organize the street workers.

**AUDITING COMMITTEE**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEES**—The committee on mass meeting reported that it had completed arrangements for the meeting to be held on Saturday evening, April 18th, and that the approximate cost of advertising, etc., would be in the neighborhood of \$500; also submitted a resolution that will be considered at the mass meeting, and which embodies the different propositions to be discussed.

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS**—Delegate Schwarting stated that the minutes of the 10th inst. contained an error, in that he was recorded as having "changed his vote from no to aye and gave notice of reconsideration," whereas he had first voted "aye" (to adopt the Executive Committee's recommendation on the early closing movement), and changed his vote to "no" in order to have the right to give notice of a motion to reconsider at the next meeting the vote by which the Executive Committee's recommendation was non-concurred in. Delegate Schwarting then moved that the vote on the Executive Committee's recommendation on early closing taken at the last meeting be reconsidered; carried, 45 in favor and 41 against. The Secretary then read the recommendation of the Executive Committee on the early closing movement: "Your committee believes that the best results would be obtained for the Retail Clerks' Union if they would change their policy and demand a minimum wage and a maximum hour instead of a fixed closing hour, and recommend that they be so advised by this Council." Moved that the recommendation be concurred in; carried, 52 in favor and 35 against. The previous question on both of the above motions was called for and carried.

**NEW BUSINESS**—Moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed to make preparations for Labor Day; carried.

**RECEIPTS**—Check No. 1307, warrant No. 693, refunded, \$10; refund on telephone bill, \$1; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$6; Ship Joiners, \$4; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Beer Drivers, \$8; Pile Drivers, \$6; Press Feeders, \$6; Pattern Makers, \$4; Blacksmiths, No. 168, \$4; Molders, \$10; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, \$4; Hackmen, \$6; Cooks' Helpers, \$10; Boat Builders, \$2; Glass Blowers, \$6; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Sailmakers, \$2; Sailors, \$20; Machine Hands, \$8; Boiler Makers, No. 25, \$6; Metal Polishers, \$4; Leather Workers, \$2; Baggage Messengers, \$2; total, \$143.

**EXPENSES**—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; telegram to A. F. of L., \$1.85; car fare for handbill distributors, \$2; deposit on Auditorium, \$1; postage, \$3; Call, 75 cents; seven men distributing handbills 20 days at \$3 per day, \$60; Woodlawn Stables, horse and buggy, \$6; Brown and Power, stationery, \$3.70; total, \$128.30.

Adjourned at 10:50 p. m. Respectfully submitted,  
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

**LABEL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.**

Following is the financial report of the Label Committee having in charge the printing and distributing of the 1908 Union Label Calendar:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17, 1908.

To the President and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council: Following is a statement of the cost of printing and distributing the 1908 Label Calendar, accompanied by a list of the unions contributing toward the defraying of said expense:

**EXPENSES.**

Janssen Printing Co. ....	\$490.00
Commercial Art Co. ....	62.56
Phoenix Photo Engraving Co. ....	6.25

# Men's Good Quality Furnishings

100 dozen Men's Canvas Gloves 10c, worth 15c. Strong gloves, well made; good gloves for general work; used by women for sweeping and gardening.

50 dozen Men's Nightshirts, special at 45c. Good quality muslin, full cut, 52 inches long, plain white. All sizes.

Men's Spring and Summer Underwear at 69c. Good quality mercerized lisle, in blue and white stripes; silk faced shirts, sateen bands on drawers. All sizes.

**Hale's**  
GOOD GOODS

979 to 987 Market—25 to 33 Sixth

## "CR."

Credit—the use of our credit system will help your wife to get the Suit or Coat she wants. New Waists arriving every day

## O'REILLY

Cloak and Suit Co.

2045 MISSION STREET  
Near Sixteenth Street

## Jas. G. Maguire

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Suite 612 Humboldt Bank Bldg.

## The Cream of All Beers YOSEMITE -:- LAGER

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY  
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

BREWED BY

## ENTERPRISE BREWING CO.

San Francisco, Cal.



Greig (distributing) .....	15.00
Woodlawn Stables .....	15.00

Total expenses .....\$588.81

The contributing unions and the amounts contributed by each follow:

Receipt.	Unions.	Amount.
No. 701	Gas Workers, No. 9840 .....	\$ 17.50
No. 702	Metal Polishers .....	3.50
No. 703	Water Workers, No. 12306 .....	5.00
No. 704	Machintsts, No. 68 .....	25.00
No. 705	Machine Hands, No. 715 .....	5.00
No. 706	Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 85 .....	50.00
No. 707	Broom Makers, No. 58 .....	1.05
No. 708	Iron Molders, No. 164 .....	35.00
No. 709	Garment Workers, No. 131 .....	28.00
No. 710	Hatters, No. 23 .....	1.05
No. 712	Janitors, No. 10367 .....	2.50
No. 713	Milk Drivers .....	12.00
No. 714	Cigarmakers, No. 228 .....	16.80
No. 715	Milkers, No. 8861 .....	10.50
No. 716	Upholsterers, No. 28 .....	10.50
No. 717	Cap Makers .....	1.50
No. 718	Bakery Wagon Drivers .....	15.00
No. 719	Cloth Casket Workers, No. 12348 .....	70
No. 720	Typographical, No. 21 .....	59.50
No. 721	Beer Bottlers, No. 293 .....	17.50
No. 722	Beer Drivers and Stablemen.....	17.50
No. 723	Baggage Messengers .....	5.00
No. 724	Brewery Workmen, No. 7 .....	14.00
No. 725	Upholsterers, No. 28 .....	1.25
No. 726	Photo Engravers, No. 8 .....	20.00
No. 727	Horseshoers, No. 25 .....	9.45
No. 728	Grocery Clerks, No. 648.....	5.00
No. 729	Tailors, No. 2 .....	9.10

Total received .....\$398.90

The following sums have been paid to the Financial Secretary by the Label Committee:

Jan. 17, 1908 .....	\$120.05
Jan. 24, 1908 .....	65.55
Feb. 7, 1908 .....	38.20
Feb. 14, 1908 .....	94.50
Feb. 21, 1908 .....	21.80
Feb. 28, 1908 .....	44.70
Mar. 27, 1908 .....	9.10
April 10, 1908 .....	5.00

Total .....\$398.90

Three unions who returned donation pledges have so far failed to pay their pro rata. Respectfully submitted,  
LEO. MICHELSON, Chairman.

#### UNION PATTERNS.

Owing to the fact that many patterns on the market are the product of non-union labor, the most notorious of which are the Butterick productions, the following list of patterns, all of which are the product of union labor, is published for the benefit of all women's auxiliaries and wives of union men who appreciate the importance of their position as buyers for the household, and who support the principles of unionism by the purchase of union-made goods in all lines on which the label may be obtained:

McCall's.  
Economy.  
Home Pattern Co.  
Paris Modes.  
Pictorial Review.  
Independent Peerless.  
Union Dime.

#### OF INTEREST TO CLARINET PLAYERS.

Expert advice—Best of Reeds—Mouth pieces refaced.

Agent for the celebrated Pruefer Clarinets. E. W. Kent, 1274 Fulton St., Phone, West 3942. \*\*\*

Two hundred school teachers in Gallatin county, Ill., have signed a strike order to become effective next fall. They demand higher salaries and state that if these are not forthcoming they will not teach.

#### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight Street.

Regular meetings of the Board of Directors were held on April 14 and 21, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. On April 14, Messrs. A. J. Haywood and H. A. Rosenthal were admitted to membership by initiation and John Marston, of Local No. 149, Toronto, on transfer. On April 21, Mr. F. C. Scott was admitted to membership by initiation, and Miss Irene Franklin, of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, W. H. Burger, of Local No. 76, Seattle, C. F. Williams, of Local No. 263, Bakersfield, H. C. Parish, of Local No. 361, Deadwood District, and J. G. Thomas, of Local No. 236, Aberdeen, were admitted on transfer. Mr. Thomas was afterward admitted to full membership. An application for membership was received from Mr. J. M. Leary.

The following named members have been reinstated to membership in good standing: J. M. Burke, A. T. Burton, W. Dickman, G. C. Dittmar, A. C. Donaldson, M. R. Fleischman, S. Haccour, W. J. Henderson, H. Galey, S. H. Jenkins, W. Manchester, M. M. I. Meyers, L. Murray, Mrs. B. Myers, B. Olchvary, G. Peterson, A. M. Pihlstrom, C. Schernstein, E. F. Schneider, M. A. Robles, C. G. Simmermacher and J. B. Warburton.

The Idora Park Dancing Pavilion has been placed in the list of Class D. halls for all engagements of a casual nature occurring therein. For engagements requiring daily playing of the regular weekly order the Board of Directors has decided to further consider the proper classification of this dancing pavilion.

At the meeting held April 21 the committees appointed by the Board of Directors were re-constituted as follows:

Hall Committee—John Wenzel, D. M. Wright and H. Bellman. The Sergeant-at-Arms will act in conjunction with the Hall Committee.

Agitation Committee—(for San Francisco)—E. Magnus.

Examination Committee—A. J. Tickner, A. Arriola, A. Vendt, W. Delany. The matter of selecting the member of the Examination Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. G. W. Lerond was postponed to April 28.

By instruction of the Board of Directors, members are herewith notified that in future engagements taking place in Colma, San Mateo County, or in localities between Colma and this city, will be considered as taking place within the jurisdiction of Local No. 6, and may be contracted for at local rates applicable to engagements in the jurisdiction. The Secretary has been instructed to apply to the Executive Board of the A. F. of M. for an extension of the jurisdiction to cover the territory in question.

In accordance with notification received from Local No. 346, of Santa Cruz, Calif., members that intend filling engagements in that locality for the coming season are directed to communicate with Secretary W. V. Pringle, of Local No. 346, before accepting such engagements. Address communications to Mr. W. V. Pringle, Santa Cruz, Calif.

Word has been received of possible engagements for clarinet, cornet and flute players that are prepared to locate in an interior town of the State of Washington. Interested members are requested to confer with the Secretary regarding further particulars.

At the union meeting held April 9 a constitutional amendment was submitted proposing that monthly meetings of the union be held instead of quarterly, as at present. President Cassasa, by virtue of the action of the meeting, has decided to call a special meeting of the union on May 28th to act on the proposed amendment. Formal notice of the meeting will appear in a later issue of the LABOR CLARION.

Smoke Gold Crumbs and Queen Quality tobacco. Union made.

## THE Clothiers of San Francisco

FOR HONEST VALUES  
—TRADE WITH US—

## ROOS BROS.

Fillmore at  
O'Farrell

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DEMAND THE BRAND

Whether your treat or the other fellow's—it's a treat to drink

## Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon

## CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

Accounts of individuals, firms, corporations, unions and societies solicited.

Capital paid in - - - \$1,500,000.00  
Resources - - - \$5,025,939.09

B. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager

42 MONTGOMERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.  
Branch at 3039 Sixteenth Street  
Branch at 624 Van Ness Avenue



SOLD BY  
2,000 DEALERS WHY?



**TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.**

Pa is sticking stickers,  
He's a labor skate—  
23 for the Teapot,  
Pa's hours are only eight.  
  
Mother is interested,  
So is Sister Ann,  
The label goods at our house  
Helps my old man.

—Label Bulletin.

Hancock Bros., who were engaged in the printing business in San Francisco for many years prior to the 1906 disaster, and who have been established in Oakland since that time, will return to this side of the bay about May 1st, having secured a location in the California Demokrat building, 51 Third street. C. E. Fisk will be in charge of the composing room.

D. L. Sayre, editor of the Jamestown Magnet, for many years a member of No. 21, and who came to the coast in 1877, was a visitor in San Francisco last Sunday, the guest of George E. Mitchell. Mr. Sayre left on Monday for Southern California in company with the members of the California Press Association, an organization of editors of country papers. The party are the guests of the Southern Pacific Railroad on their annual outing.

J. J. Chaudet (our own Jules) returned to San Francisco last Saturday, April 18, or just "two years after," accompanied by Mrs. Chaudet and "the boy." Chaudet disclaims any intention on his part of scheming to get back to town on the anniversary of the earthquake, but in view of his experience on that memorable morning many of his friends harbor the suspicion that the arrival back on that date was not purely accidental. Mrs. Chaudet has been a sufferer from rheumatism while in the East, and it is hoped that her return to this city will bring about an improvement in health.

Elmer E. Troxel, who also wandered from home shortly after the quake, is on the way back, being somewhere between Denver and this city.

Up to this date, seven members of No. 21 have signified their intention to apply for the old age pension.

The Membership Committee, to which was referred the communication from the I. T. U. Commission having in charge the matter of trade education by correspondence school methods, will make an interesting report to the meeting on Sunday, the 26th. This is a question deserving the attention of all members of the craft, the undertaking to educate the membership to a higher standard of craft efficiency being one that will undoubtedly strengthen the organization as well as the individual.

**PRINTING PRESSMEN.**

At a special meeting of Printing Pressmen, No. 24, held last Wednesday evening, it was decided to levy an assessment of \$2 per capita to defray the expenses of the delegates to the international convention to be held in Mobile, Ala. George L. Berry, formerly Business Agent of No. 24, but now President of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants, was elected to complete the delegation of No. 24 to the convention. The delegates are: C. W. Radebold, J. P. White, George L. Berry.

**WAITRESSES.**

Bertha Cooper, at the meeting of the Waitresses' Union last Monday, was elected President of that organization, vice Estelle Forrest, who has removed from the city. The union, after initiating five candidates, appointed Bertha Cooper, Louise Larue, Bessie Blodget, Libby Price and May Norton a committee to report at the next meeting a plan of entertainment. The union has changed its meeting place from Council to Occidental Hall, in the Jefferson Square Building.

The strike of the dock laborers at Callao, Peru, finally has been settled. The men struck for shorter hours and increased pay.

**LAUNDRY WORKERS.**

Laundry Workers, Local No. 26, last Monday evening appointed the following committee to divert patronage from Japanese laundries to union laundries: Nellie Victor, Frederick Graham, Charles Linegar, D. J. Gorman, Garriett Godren, Mrs. L. C. Waldron, James Linegar, G. F. Thurber, George Byrne, Mrs. A. Donovan, Tillie Olson, J. Olvera, George Macklie, D. McGaranaghan and George O'Brien.

The union levied a special assessment to pay for the expenses of this committee.

**WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.**

The Woman's Auxiliary No. 18 to San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, will hold its next regular meeting April 27 at the home of Mrs. John McKinley, 2820 Tenth Street, West Berkeley. Take Key Route train to Fortieth and San Pablo Avenue; take county-line car going north to Grayson Street. Tenth Street is the first street west of San Pablo. All members are requested to attend.

MRS. F. E. WIXON,  
2413 Sixth Street, West Berkeley, Cal.

**BOOKBINDERS.**

The election of two delegates from Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local No. 31, to the International Convention to be held in Cincinnati, June 8th, was a very exciting contest. There were six candidates, and as a majority vote is required, a second ballot was necessary. W. C. Booth was elected on the first ballot, and T. J. Leary was the successful candidate on the second ballot.

The union will give a ball in Cotillion Hall, Saturday evening, May 2d.

**STATIONARY FIREMEN.**

Stationary Firemen's Union, No. 46, gave a very enjoyable smoker in the Labor Temple last Saturday evening. Secretary A. Beaver was master of ceremonies. The program included addresses by Walter Macarthur on the injunction question, and G. B. Benham on Japanese exclusion. Then followed music, recitations, vocal solos, boxing bouts and the serving of refreshments, corn-cob pipes and tobacco.

**TEAMSTERS' PICNIC.**

The Brotherhood of Teamsters of San Francisco will give a picnic at Schuetzen Park, Sunday, May 31st. Elaborate preparations are being made to insure an enjoyable outing for the members and their guests.

The 200,000 idle miners in the central competitive district returned to work on April 20. An amicable agreement between miners and operators was reached by members of the State committees, which was later ratified by a joint meeting of miners and operators.

Following the lead of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Federal Furnace Company and the firm of Coats & Burchard have posted notices to the effect that after the first of the month no person not a citizen of the United States would be employed.

Iron Molders' Auxiliary No. 1, at a meeting last Monday night, completed arrangements for its first annual picnic, that will be held at Louchen Garden, Colma, Sunday, May 3, at which there will be games, dancing and races.

The offices of the State Building Trades Council have been removed from the Bantel Building in Turk Street to the eighth floor of the Metropolis Building at Market and New Montgomery Streets.

The Wheatland (Pa.) mill of the Shenango Iron and Steel Company and the finishing department of the Sharon Steel Hoop Company resumed operations on April 6th, affording employment to 1000 men.

Smoke the La Pacosta, the best ten-cent union-made cigar. \*\*



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¶ You cannot buy dependable furniture for less money, you cannot get fairer treatment anywhere.

¶ Loyalty to your union is good; loyalty to your pocket-book is good; loyalty to both is better.

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**1049 Market Street**  
Opposite McAllister.



## EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY IN THIS AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

"The legal liability of employers for injuries to their employes, in the United States," and a "Summary of the workmen's compensation acts of foreign countries" are the subjects of articles in Bulletin No. 74 of the Bureau of Labor, of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

In the first article Lindley D. Clark discusses at length the more important principles of the common law as generally applied to the subject of employers' liability in this country, together with such variations as appear in certain States. The article also reproduces the laws of those States which have passed enactments on the subject, and presents the construction put thereon where they have been reviewed by the Superior State courts or the Federal courts.

The impossibility of adequately securing to the workman the needed protection by a mere grant of right of action for injuries for which the employer can rightly be charged is only too evident from the discussion of the principles of law applicable.

In striking contrast with conditions in the United States is the position of the foreign workman who is injured by accident in the course of his employment. Practically every foreign country of any importance industrially has by legislation recognized the principle that the workman is entitled to compensation for injuries from accidents received in the course of his employment. Twenty-two foreign States have enacted such legislation, namely:

Austria, Belgium, British Columbia, Cape of Good Hope, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Queensland, Russia, South Australia, Spain, Sweden, Western Australia.

While there is some variation in the provisions of the foreign laws as to the circumstances under which workmen are entitled to compensation, as a rule compensation is not payable unless the injury causes disablement for a specified number of days or weeks.

The employer may usually be relieved from the payment of compensation if he can prove that the injury was caused intentionally or by willful misconduct, or, in some countries, by the gross negligence of the injured person or during the performance of an illegal act. In none of these twenty-two countries does ordinary negligence on the part of the injured employe work a forfeiture of the right to compensation.

The industries usually covered by the laws are manufacturing, mining and quarrying, transportation, building and engineering work, and other employments involving more or less hazard. In Belgium, France and Great Britain the laws apply to practically all employments. In a considerable number of countries only workmen engaged in actual manual work, and in some cases those exposed to the same risks, such as overseers and technical experts, come within the operations of the law. These countries are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain and Sweden. On the other hand, in France, Great Britain, the British colonies and Hungary the laws apply to salaried employes and workmen equally. Overseers and technical experts earning more than a prescribed amount are excluded in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg and Russia. Employes of the State, provincial and local administrations usually come within the provisions of the acts.

The entire burden rests upon the employer in all but four of the countries, Austria, Germany, Hungary and Luxemburg, where the employes also bear a part of the expense. The laws in every case fix the compensation to be paid. In all the countries but Sweden the compensation is based upon the wages of the injured person. It consists of medical and surgical treatment and of periodical allowances for temporary disability, and annual pensions or lump-sum payments for permanent disability or death.

In most countries employers may contract with

State or private insurance institutions for the transfer of the burden of payment of compensation. In a number of countries such transfer is obligatory. Provision is usually made for the protection of the beneficiaries in case of insolvency of employers.

The acts of nearly all of the countries are framed with the view of obviating the necessity for instituting legal proceedings. The laws are so specific with regard to the compensation allowed and the regulations for its payment that agreements are usually amicably made between the employers and the victims of the accidents. If disputes arise, however, the law specifies the necessary procedure for their settlement either by special arbitration tribunals or by the ordinary law courts.—*Bulletin Department Labor and Commerce.*

## THIS HORSE BELONGS TO THE UNION.

One of the New State breweries owns a union horse. This animal, a splendid gray by the name of Jack, refuses to work more than nine hours a day. He times his working hours by the brewery whistle, and never deviates from the rules he seems to have laid down for himself. At 8 o'clock his work day begins, and nothing whatever will induce him to leave his stall before that hour. From 8 o'clock till noon he works faithfully, but when the noon whistle blows he stops, wherever he is, and will do nothing more until the 1 o'clock whistle sounds. At 1 he goes to work again and works till 6, when he starts for the stable and cannot be stopped.

This extraordinary horse belongs to a team used in one of the yard drays, and is one of the best horses in the brewery stables. He is strong and good-natured, a great favorite with the teamsters, and a hard worker. His "union" principles were first noticed about a year ago, when he began timing his hours by the whistle. The workmen about the brewery were so much amused at this trick that they encouraged him in it, and really did much to make it a habit with him. It is not known what caused him to adopt such unusual practices, but the workmen believe that, being a horse of great intelligence, he noticed that the men employed at the brewery began and quit work as the whistle blew, and so decided that if it was the proper thing for men it was also the proper thing for horses.

"Jack is a good union horse," said one of the brewery employes, "and we let him wear a teamsters' button in his forelock. We are all proud of him, and are thinking of making him an officer of the local, for if he can't make a speech he can act mighty well, and, as the old saying goes, 'Actions speak louder than words.' He doesn't sometimes strike for shorter hours or more pay, but he establishes his own hours, and woe to the teamster that tries to make him change them! He carries his own arbitration committee in his heels."

Horses are more sensible than some men. Join the union and be one of the agitators.—*Exchange.*

## Orpheum.

The Orpheum is, as usual, packed at every performance, and the present program is proving a tremendous success. For next week the attractions will be novel and equally meritorious. Agnes Mahr, the American Tommy Atkins, assisted by Flora Dora, will appear in a number of new and graceful dances, Rosaire and Doreto, a team of excellent comedians, gymnasts and tumblers, will present their latest hit "The Captain and the Sailor," Avery and Hart, a quaint and diverting colored team, will also make their first appearance. Next week will be the last of Cliff Gordon, the German Politician, Marie Florence, Cole and Rags, Banks-Breazeale Duo and of Flo Irwin and Company in George Ade's farcical satire, "Mrs. Peckham's Carouse."

Another of a series of surprises within the past few weeks was announced by the Southern Pacific Company at Sparks, Nev., on April 16, with the posting of a notice suspending work in most of the departments of the company at that place.

## Extravagant Tailor Bills

There is no reason for them if you will order a suit from our specially selected line of high-grade suitings and permit us to make it to your measure.

The style and tailoring will be to your entire satisfaction.

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Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.  
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Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.  
L. J. Borch, 421 Haight St.  
John J. O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.  
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.  
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.  
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.  
Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.  
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.  
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.  
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.  
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.  
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.  
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.  
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.  
Jussaitiss & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.  
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.  
Martin Bros., Market St.  
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission.  
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.  
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.  
A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.  
I. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.  
Singer & Co., 470 McAllister St.  
Jas. S. Cussen, 1117 Market St.  
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.  
The Grand Pants Co., 1503 Market.  
M. Weiner, 3005-3007 Sixteenth St.  
The Royal Tailors, 2978-2980 Sixteenth St.  
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## INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, which was held in New York, the following resolution was adopted:

"That as the purpose for which this society exists is the promotion of industrial education, and not the discussion of any of the more general economic or social questions, into which it is so easy to be drawn, it is the sense of this Board that its future membership should be selected, and its work conducted with strict reference to this educational purpose. We feel it to be of especial importance that the society should be officered, and its activities controlled by men and women who are chosen for their personal interest, and their personal qualification for service, in this particular movement, and not because they represent any class, or organization, or partisan attitude regarding any other questions than those which this society is immediately concerned."

Commenting on the resolution, one of the members stated "it was his conviction that the important work of the society in the future should consist not so much in bringing forward the desirability of industrial education as emphasis upon the movement by which such education may be made practical."

From the manner in which the resolution is worded and from a careful analysis of the same, says the *Electrical Worker*, it is evident that the Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education does not desire a discussion of those relative questions which are absolutely necessary to a proper understanding of the whole subject of industrial training. These questions are social as well as economic, and any one particularly interested in the subject and seeking information as to its value to the State, the child and industry would not for a moment believe that a Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education should constantly eliminate the discussion of such relative questions without subjecting the society to the imputation that its fundamental purpose is not so much a desire for real industrial training as it is one for a particular and selfish industrial system.

The necessity for the promotion of Industrial Education is not based and cannot be based upon the assumption that all men are in favor of Industrial Education, and it is only by a thorough and practical analysis of such relative questions as the needs of industry; the relation of the technical school to industry; the public school in its relation to industry; the trade union in its relation to industry; the laws of supply and demand; the conditions of labor, its conditions in other countries; industrial training in other countries, etc., can we make a proper and thorough understanding of this question possible. It may be asked, what is Industrial Education? If the Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education attempts to answer it, we believe they would give an answer without giving reasons, if they are to be judged by the resolution which is quoted above and which was adopted by the Board of Managers.

A man who seeks light on any subject, who is desirous of gaining information, appreciates the fact that there is a right and a wrong side to every question. He appreciates the fact that if he is going to accept a definite position on any subject, to sustain such position it is necessary that his reasons should be given, and they must be logical. The mere matter of fact of saying that a thing is so and so, does not prove it so and so, unless correct premises are laid and a correct conclusion established on those premises.

What is the value of Industrial Education? From the title itself it must be assumed that it has a particular relation to the needs and requirements of industry, and as the needs and requirements of industry are in themselves social and economic it is absolutely essential that the discussion of the needs of industry be along economic and social lines. The man who assumes the position that the discussion of a great question is not of as much mo-

ment as the fact that the subject to be discussed is needed, fails to appreciate the importance of the question itself. If the needs and requirements of industry are such that Industrial Education is necessary, then there are many relative questions which must be determined before a proper system of industrial education can be established. Whether this system can be established in connection with the public school curriculum or with industrial evening schools or with technical high schools or in conjunction with the school room and shop, are assuredly questions of moment in the proper determination of the subject.

If industry needs a higher grade of skilled workmen, it is an important question to be considered whether or not the higher grade can be turned out direct from the schools, with only a theoretical knowledge of a craft—at the ages of from 14 to 16 as has been proposed—or whether such skilled workmen should be turned out from the industrial evening schools is a question which is open to a difference of opinion. It is reasonable to contend that the workman actually engaged in industry who desires to increase the value of his knowledge can best serve himself and industry in the evening industrial school, and serve it to a greater extent because of the value he already possesses as a skilled unit, more so than he who is turned directly from the curriculum of the day school into industry at the expiration of his course, and who then receives his practical training at the bench.

The services rendered to the Nation by Industry and the services rendered to industry by the worker and these questions in conjunction with the real value of an industrial training, and the cost of the same to the public, are rather important questions.

The relation of the trade union to industry is of as much importance as the discussion of the subject of industrial education. The higher grade of service rendered by the skilled workman to industry is the actual value the industry receives; it is its protection. In a like manner the trade union is the protection of the workman in industry: and though the worker protects industry, it fails to protect him.

One of the oft-stated reasons why the question of industrial training has been raised is: the competition of the manufacturing interests of this country with other countries and the grade of the skilled workman of this country in comparison to the grade of skilled workmen in other countries. Apparently it is not so much a question of skill as it is of profit. There may be objection to the conclusion as stated above, but the fact remains that if the conclusion is debatable, then the subject itself is debatable.

It may be stated by some who are quasi-philanthropic and quasi-educational that they seek only the enhancement of the worker by the training gained from industrial education, whether it is in the curriculum of the public schools, the technical schools, the shop or the evening school. This may be true. It may be the desire of men and women so interested to seek to make the child who has finished his course in the schools of greater value to himself as a commercial unit and of greater value to the State as a commercial unit, but the fact is evident that it is the desire of a great many exponents of so-called industrial education to make the worker merely a cog in the industrial system not for the enhancement of industry as industry, but for the increase of profits to the owners of industry.

To arrive at any system best suited for the needs of the worker, which must be the first consideration, or the needs of industry, which is the first consideration of many, there must be a free discussion, and a general investigation of all relative questions. To attempt to relegate questions so involved in a great issue is a mistake and the attempt to carry it to a conclusion would not only injure industry, but would injure the possibilities of the coming worker and citizen.

Whether or not it would be policy to add a system of Industrial Education to the burden of public taxation is a debatable issue, and is open to reasons for and against. Whether or not the fact that special

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training, which is already a part of the school curriculum in relation to the professions and mercantile callings (and which is given at the public expense), is a justification for industrial training at public expense, is one worthy of consideration. Such courses in the school as will make the child of greater service to himself and the State would of itself be the justification for industrial education; for the needs of the child must be the first consideration and is paramount to the needs of industry. The State, however, is not justified in jeopardizing the living conditions of the workers of the country for the sake of profits to industry, and therefore if a system of industrial training was to become a part of the school system the question as to whether such a system would glut the labor market and force down living conditions is one worthy of careful consideration.

The viewpoints in the discussion of this question, and necessarily its relative issues, are many and varied, and while a unanimity of opinion is not to be expected, the channels for a discussion of this problem which is so intimately connected with the progress of the State, the worker and industry should not be closed. If industry needs special knowledge for its particular enhancement, the cost of the same should fall upon industry and not upon the State. If it is essential to the State and the well being of the child that the child in the school should be given industrial training, then the justification for the bearing of the expense by the State is in this fact itself.

In the last analysis it is as of greater moment to those engaged in industry, whether this question should be discussed freely and fairly, than it is to mere theorists, who advocate industrial education without having any definite plan or purpose (other than a selfish one) in their advocacy of the same.

#### "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

- Bekin Van and Storage Company.
- National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
- Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.
- Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.
- Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
- Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.
- McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.
- A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.
- Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.
- Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.
- American Tobacco Company.
- McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.
- Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.
- Guadalupe Dairy.
- Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.
- Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
- Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.
- Moraghan Oyster Company.

#### FAIR OR UNFAIR. WHICH? SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barber shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. \*\*\*

#### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR— WHAT IT STANDS FOR.

The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.

Free schools, free text-books and compulsory education.

Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.

A workday of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.

A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all Federal, State or municipal work, and not less than the prevailing per diem wage of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.

Release from employment one day in seven.

The abolition of the contract system on public work.

The municipal ownership of public utilities.

The abolition of the sweatshop system.

Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.

Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.

The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.

The passage of anti-child labor laws in States where they do not exist, and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.

Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.

The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.

Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities.

Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.

Qualifications in permits to build, of all cities and towns, that there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.

We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the Government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

The above is a partial statement of the demands which organized labor, in the interest of the workers—aye, of all the people of our country—makes upon modern society.

Higher wages, shorter workday, better labor conditions, better homes, better and safer workshops, factories, mills and mines. In a word, a better, higher and nobler life.

Conscious of the justice, wisdom and nobility of our cause, the American Federation of Labor appeals to all men and women of labor to join with us in the great movement for its achievement.

More than two million wage-earners who have reaped the advantages of organization and federation appeal to their brothers and sisters of toil to unite with them and participate in the glorious movement with its attendant benefits.

There are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor 119 international trade unions, with their 27,000 local unions, 36 State Federations, 537 city central bodies and 650 local trade and Federal labor unions having no internationals.

We have nearly 1,000 volunteer and special organizers, as well as the officers of the unions and the American Federation of Labor itself, always willing and anxious to aid their fellow-workmen to organize and in every other way better their conditions.

For information all are invited to write to the American Federation of Labor headquarters at Washington, D. C.

Wage-workers of America, unite!

If you are in need of dental work, the BEST is what you want, and if you will pay us a visit, we will examine your mouth and tell you what we will do, and what the work will cost you. Dr. Van Vroom, Sixth and Market. Hours 9 to 8 daily. \*\*\*

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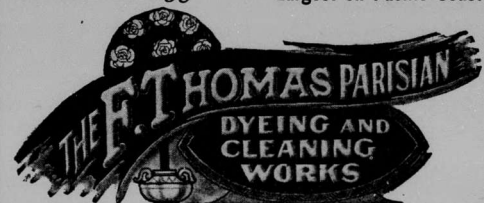
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# LABOR CLARION

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## LABOR'S MIGHTY PROTEST.

The union men and women of San Francisco demonstrated last Saturday evening the intense interest they feel in the issues raised by the anti-labor decisions of the United States Supreme Court. Nearly 5,000 labor unionists and sympathizers assembled in the Auditorium on that occasion to listen to able speakers discuss the questions involved in these remarkable decisions, and each speaker was listened to with close attention, the great audience remaining to the end of the meeting.

The meeting was called under the auspices of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, and was presided over by William A. Cole, President of the District Council of Carpenters. Mr. Cole made a brief address explaining the objects of the mass meeting. He introduced George A. Tracy, President of the State Federation of Labor, as the first speaker. Mr. Tracy resided in Washington for many years, where he held an important position in the Government Printing Office, and he has had exceptional opportunities of becoming acquainted with the methods pursued in Congress, and he spoke interestingly regarding the operation of the famous Committee on Rules and Speaker Cannon's methods.

President J. W. Sweeney of the San Francisco Labor Council, was the next speaker. He made an eloquent address, and was liberally applauded. President P. H. McCarthy of the Building Trades Council followed, and urged his auditors to carry on this agitation until Congress sees fit to pass remedial legislation. Walter Macarthur, editor of the *Coast Seamen's Journal*, made a strong address. Hon. James G. Maguire, in a clear-cut, logical speech, criticized the interpretation placed on the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by the Supreme Court, and explained the operation of the injunction system. Andrew Furuseth, Secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, was the last speaker. He is one of the best informed men in the labor movement on the injunction question, and his speech was one of the strongest of the evening.

Secretary A. J. Gallagher of the Labor Council read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

"WHEREAS, The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Loewe & Co. vs. United Hatters of North America* holds the latter subject to heavy damages, amounting to the practical confiscation of the Hatters' funds and subjecting the individual members of that organization to the attachment of their personal belongings; and

"WHEREAS, This decision is based upon the Sherman anti-trust act, under the terms of which act the United Hatters of North America is declared to be a "combination in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States," and therefore illegal; and

"WHEREAS, This decision, if permitted to stand as

a precedent, will have the effect of outlawing the labor movement, an institution everywhere recognized as a necessity to the protection of the working class and a powerful agency for the improvement of industrial and social conditions; and

"WHEREAS, Certain measures are now pending in Congress, among these being proposals to amend the Sherman anti-trust act in such manner as to exempt the labor and agricultural organizations from the penalties imposed upon trusts and other combinations to monopolize natural resources or the products of labor; to limit the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, and to extend the provisions of the National eight-hour law to all Government work, including work performed by contractors and sub-contractors; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the members of labor organizations and public of San Francisco, in mass meeting assembled, April 18, 1908, that we protest against the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Hatters' case, as an infringement of free press, free speech and the right of organization, and particularly as calculated to destroy the labor movement; further

"Resolved, That we urge upon Congress the passage during the present session of the bills now before that body, as hereinbefore referred to; further

"Resolved, That we emphatically declare our disapproval of the tendency of usurpation on the part of the judiciary and of indifference and contempt on the part of our representatives in Congress, and our determination to maintain the rights of labor and of the public, in order that personal liberty and popular government may be preserved throughout the country; further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Congressmen and Senators from California, with an urgent request for their prompt and favorable action thereon.

Music was furnished by Schuppert's Band.

## JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

(Continued from Page 1)

of Brooklyn, N. Y., on "The Race Problem in the South," President Le Conte said:

"In the disposition of these unfortunate people there are two national objects to be distinctly kept in view. \* \* \*

"In other words, when the difference between the uniting individuals reaches the extent which we call species, then nature practically forbids the bans. I say practically forbids. There are many degrees of fertility and infertility between species. In most cases the infertility is absolute, i. e., the union is without offspring. In some cases there is offspring, but the offspring is a sterile hybrid which dies without issue. In some the hybrid is fertile, but its offspring is feeble, and, therefore, quickly eliminated in the struggle for life with the pure stock and becomes extinct in a few generations. Or else it is more fertile with the pure stock than with the hybrids, and, therefore, is absorbed into one or other of the parent stocks and the original species remain distinct. If this were not so there would be no such thing as species at all. \* \* \*

"The crossing of these primary races themselves produces bad effects." ("Man and the State," page 369.)

It is sometimes said that race repulsion or race antagonism is not a human feeling—not a point of view from which the question ought to be considered, but it is far from being an entirely irrational feeling. Race prejudice is probably an instinct necessary to preserve the blood purity of the race. It ought not to be aroused by placing the races in close juxtaposition. Americans have a high regard for Japanese—in Japan and for Chinese—in China. The oft-quoted line from the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal" has been sufficiently explained by its illustrious author in his words quoted in another portion of these remarks. Jefferson had the highest regard for men of different races—in their own country. He stood for America for the white race. He stood where the highest science today stands, and he stood for this long prior to the discovery or announcement of the law of evolution, which law tells us that we are the white

race by the law of high ideals, of color, of civilization, of government, of refinement, in a word, of natural selection, and which also tells us that we will cease to be the white race, that decay and degeneration have started their hastening processes when we lose those lofty ideals which ought to control our destinies.

While it is true that the "good book" somewhere tells us that of one blood did the Creator make man, so, too, does the Creator's work stand that He hath set apart, for the races their different habitation, beyond which they cannot go. At any rate, this is Jefferson's interpretation thereof."

Hon. James G. Maguire said, in part:

I am pleased to be with you today, especially in view of the slanderous intimations and accusations of lawlessness recently published against your League and its kindred organizations and to testify my full belief in your patriotism and in the lawfulness and peacefulness of your methods. (Applause.)

It is the fashion now, as indeed it has been for centuries, for the exploiters of labor to denounce every movement of the common people for the betterment of their social or industrial conditions as anarchistic and the people engaged in such movements as plotters of violence and crime.

In my opinion the less attention paid to such charges the better. Your proceedings being public, you can safely trust to that publicity for your vindication and treat your libelers and slanderers with silent contempt. You will be judged by your works and not by the slanders of your enemies.

## PATRIOTISM AND EXCLUSION.

This movement is not based upon race prejudice nor upon mere hatred of Asiatics. It is both patriotic and humanitarian in its methods and purposes. The basic idea is that it is not best for our country, nor for our people, to permit the further immigration of Asiatics, no matter what may be their motive in coming, and regardless of their personal and their national virtues.

## DIFFERENCES OF RACE AND CIVILIZATION.

As Mr. Manson has shown, the difference between the Caucasian and the Mongolian or the Malayan races amounts to a difference of species, and that nature herself puts a ban upon the assimilation of different species throughout the whole animal kingdom of the world. So it is with our widely different civilizations; an attempt to amalgamate them must result in a mongrel civilization, certainly lower than the best and perhaps lower than the worst.

The same may be said of our widely different social and industrial systems. The standards of living are so different that—certainly under our existing monopoly system of wealth production—assimilation must destroy the higher standard. This higher standard of living has been established by the ceaseless struggles of our toiling masses through many generations, and every true American stands loyally for its preservation and improvement.

## CHEAP LABOR NOT DESIRABLE.

It is said that, in proportion to the wages demanded, the Asiatic produces more wealth on the average than the Caucasian. This is, doubtless, a great virtue in the abstract, of which we can take cognizance under existing conditions. It means more wealth for the monopolizers of our natural resources and less wages for the wealth producing laborers of our own citizenship and of our own race. It tends to increase the inequality in the distribution of the wealth produced by labor, and thus to intensify the greatest wrong and curse of modern civilization.

## SHEEP IN A HORSE PASTURE.

It is said that the Asiatics are as good as we are, and, therefore, should be received by us on equal terms. I shall not pause to discuss the question of superiority, but, by way of illustration, I say that the sheep is as good as the horse, and as useful to mankind, yet it would be criminal folly to confine horses and sheep in the same pasture. The



sheep would thrive but the horses would starve, for they cannot feed upon pasture over which sheep are in the habit of running. So it is with Asiatic and American labor; the former will thrive where the latter will perish, and we are interested in the welfare of the latter.

#### THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

Many philanthropists and religious teachers denounce this movement upon the ground that its purposes are violative of the humanitarian, Christian doctrine of "the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man," a doctrine in which I also believe, not, perhaps, in the same absolute sense in which they teach it. But our common Father has created, or produced, in the different races of man such variations and difference that they cannot dwell together in peace or harmony and that it is better for them to dwell apart. Their separation seems, therefore, to be required by the decree of the Father, and their amalgamation a violation of that decree.

I believe also that "all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights," but I do not recognize the right of migration as one of those inalienable rights, because its unlimited exercise may be, and frequently is, destructive of the equal rights of others.

Must I, in order to comply with this law of equality and fraternity, keep the door of my house standing open for the convenience of such strangers as may desire to use it, nor complain if I find my bed nightly occupied by strangers who happen to reach my house and take possession of the bed before I get there? Certainly not. If not, where shall the line be drawn? We say that our country is the home of our citizens, and of those people who now inhabit it, and that we have a right to say who else shall come. Without this right the rearing of our civilization and of our free institutions, as the rearing of families, would be without the right to exclude strangers and intruders from our homes.

#### NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

BY WILL J. FRENCH.

From London, where the fog rolls in and the trousers roll up, comes an interesting letter from a dry goods clerk who is traveling to gain experience. He writes that he is employed by Debenhams & Freebody, one of the oldest firms in England, and he numbers himself among 1700 clerks. Now that the early-closing movement is under discussion in local trade circles, the comments of the correspondent will have more than passing interest. The average number of hours is described as follows: "We start at 8:15 in the morning and quit at 7:00 in the evening, which usually means 7:15 or 7:30 before we leave the store. Thirty minutes are allowed for lunch and twenty minutes for supper. We 'live in.' This antiquated practice is still in vogue in a great number of London houses, and simply means you live, or perhaps 'exist' would be a better word, like so many soldiers, housed over or near the store. We are 'kept' by the firm, which provides provender for you as they think fit, and, of course, pay you accordingly. It is imperative to be in nightly at 11 p. m., and on Saturdays at 11:45 p. m., although both on Saturday and Sunday a clerk has the privilege (?) of sleeping elsewhere by 'signing out.' This state of affairs deprives the employe of his right of citizenship, besides being responsible for many major and minor grievances. There is something to be said for the living in for the apprentices and young ladies, in a large city like this, and they prefer it."

The gentleman is truly gaining experience. Like a good many more, in various occupations, he suggests a remedy. Here it is: "However, the end of this condition of affairs does not seem to be far off, as a union whose membership now numbers many thousand is fighting for the freedom of the dry goods clerk." From the letter one important difference between the stores of London and most of the cities in the United States lies in the working hours of each Saturday. One store is cited as clos-

ing its doors at 1:30 in the afternoon and another at 2:00 o'clock. The clerks are then free until Monday morning, that is, if allowances are made for the "living in" system. The twenty minutes for supper is not an attraction to the man accustomed to eat as a means to maintain life and add to strength, but probably the meals are served in or near the stores.

The ray of hope lies in the possibility of mutual gain by combining together—in other words, to form a trade union. Then men and women have the opportunity of selling their labor under a condition that enables them to have some voice in their personal affairs, as well as to set a price or say how many hours will be sold to the employer. It is the same the world over—the union is the best and most practical medium at hand to assist those who need assistance, and the clerk gaining his experience in far-away London gives evidence of the value a live organization would be to his fellows.

\* \* \*

Now that the Employers' Liability Bill has just been signed by the President in its amended form, it remains to be seen how many holes the courts will find in the law. There is an appropriate article in the last issue of *Collier's Weekly*, headed "Making Cripples and Dodging Taxes." On July 1st of last year Walter Merritt, an electric repair man in the employ of the McCormick branch of the International Harvester Company, near Chicago, was injured through criminal carelessness on the part of a fellow workman. Merritt was ordered to go upon one of the electric cranes to inspect its motors. As he stepped from the top of the cage to the wheels on which the crane rested, the operator, a few feet beneath him, suddenly pulled a lever, applied the power and Merritt was thrown over into the gearing. His right arm was crushed off at the elbow.

The man was earning \$2.75 a day for ten hours' work, and the future looked black. He discussed with his wife the best way to face the days to come, while in the hospital. Shortly afterwards he received a visit from the claim agent of the Harvester Company, and was requested to sign a receipt for \$50, with these honeyed words: "Walter, I'm awfully sorry for you, and I want to assure you that the company means to do the right thing by you. We always treat our employes right. I suppose you need a little money."

The injured man was about to comply, when his eye caught sight of the words in the printed document: "to release and forever discharge said International Harvester Company from all claims and demands and each, every and all right, cause and causes of action of every name, nature and description whatsoever, which I now have or which has accrued in my favor against it, said International Harvester Company, arising or growing out of or by reason of any matter, cause or thing whatsoever, from the beginning of the world to the day of the date hereof." This seemed a sweeping release, and he thought his arm was worth more than the \$50. He told the claim agent he would look over the document carefully before signing. Inasmuch as the man responsible for the accident was known to all to be negligent and incompetent, a lawyer was consulted, and here is what he said:

"The International Harvester Company is a New Jersey corporation. If you sue the Company for more than \$2000, it will transfer the case to the Federal Court, because it claims to be a citizen of New Jersey, and you are a citizen of Illinois. The Federal Courts will probably decide that you and the craneman were fellow-servants, and you would lose your case there. But you might sue in the State courts for \$2000, and the Company could not transfer the case to the Federal Court, because that court will not consider any case unless the amount sued for is more than \$2000. In cases like yours, the law of Illinois is much more favorable to the plaintiff than that of the United States Courts, and you could probably win in the State courts. The Company will appeal if a jury decides in your favor. The calendars of the courts are crowded with

thousands of cases like yours against corporations, and it would take at least three years to collect your damages."

This wasn't a very cheerful opinion for Mr. and Mrs. Merritt to consider. They decided to offer a compromise to the claim agent—the release would be signed for \$1000. The Company's representative was sorry, but he had no authority to settle on such a basis. Suit was commenced for \$2000 damages, and the neglect of an underpaid and over-worked clerk of the Harvester concern to file papers in reply within the time set by law, caused the judge to enter judgment for \$2000 in Merritt's favor.

The lawyers for the defense thereupon appeared in court and asked the judge to give them an opportunity to present the Company's side of the case, inasmuch as the oversight of the clerk should not, so they claimed, be held binding. The request was granted. On the day set an important witness for Merritt did not answer his name. Subsequently the investigation proved that Mr. Brown, the claim agent, had taken the man out of the State, and was paid \$25 for his time spent in keeping away from the court. The judgment was set aside, but on favorable conditions to Mr. Merritt. He was given permission to sue for \$7500, instead of \$2000, and the Company agreed not to remove the case to the Federal Court.

The case came to trial last month, and was bitterly contested for eight days. Merritt won the verdict for the full \$7500. Reasonable men might think that the decision would be accepted, but the Harvester Company is going to appeal to the Appellate Court, and then, if needs be, to the Supreme Court of the State. If the big corporation is defeated in all the courts, the man crippled for life may receive his money about 1911. It will cost the Company many times \$7500 for expenses and attorneys' fees, but think of the moral victory should Walter Merritt be defeated!

The article in *Collier's* concludes with a scathing arraignment of the Harvester Company (one of the principal exponents of the "open shop" in this country) for failing to pay its taxes to the State, and figures are presented to show that the charges are true. The millionaires in the corporation are named, and the amounts each possess appear opposite the name.

These concluding words are worthy of repetition: "In the meantime, back of the faded curtain that divides the small living room from the candy store in the Merritt household, another baby has arrived. The captains of industry in the Harvester Company are making about \$10,000,000 per year profits, and while they fail to schedule for taxes a dollar's worth of this great wealth, the wheels in their factories periodically turn out cripples, to become charges on the community."

#### STRIKE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the General Campaign Strike Committee is now in press, and copies will be ready for distribution to the various unions in about one week.

Bakers' Union No. 24, of this city, has been advised that the union co-operative bakery of San Jose has changed its name to the San Jose Bakery. Under the direction of Edward Hoffman, acting for Local No. 24 of San Francisco Union, it built a modern building in Vine Street near Auzeais Avenue, much of the labor of its construction being donated by Carpenters, Painters and other trades. The main baking room is 80 by 40 feet, constructed along sanitary lines. The mixing room, instead of being in a basement, is on the second floor and the doughnut cooking furnace has been placed in a separate building, as a precaution against fire in the main structure. The new bakery has a capacity of 30,000 loaves a day. It will be in operation this week.

The baseball team of Electricians' Union No. 13 will play a match game with a team of the Visitation Valley Athletic Club next Sunday.



## THE MIRACLE OF SELF-CONFIDENCE.

ORISEN SWEET MARDEN.

It was said that Napoleon's presence in a battle doubled the strength of his forces. Half the effectiveness of an army resides in the soldiers' faith in their leader. When the leader doubts, hesitates, wavers, the whole army is thrown into confusion; but his confidence doubles the assurance of every man under him.

The mental faculties, like soldiers, must believe in their leader—the unconquerable will. The mind of the doubter, the hesitator, the waverer, the man who is not sure of himself, who thinks he is not equal to what he has undertaken, is set toward failure, and everything works against him. There is a weakening all along the line.

In an emergency, as in danger, a man can often perform feats of great strength which he could not even approximate in cold blood. *Arousing a man multiplies his power tremendously.* Think of what delicate men and women, even invalids, have accomplished when dominated by some supreme occasion or a mighty passion. The imperious "must" gives added strength and unusual power to all the faculties. So a great self-faith, an unwavering self-confidence, braces the entire man, physically, mentally, morally. It raises him to his highest power and makes him do with ease what would be impossible without this wonderful stimulus.

An overmastering faith in oneself often enables comparatively ignorant men and women to do marvelous things—feats which sensitive, timid, doubting people, of far greater ability and much finer texture and nobler qualities, shrink from attempting.

Your achievement will never rise higher than your self faith. It would be as reasonable for Napoleon to have expected to get his army over the Alps by sitting down and declaring that the undertaking was too great for him, as for you to hope to achieve anything significant in life while harboring grave doubts and fears as to your ability.

The miracles of civilization have been performed by men and women of great self-confidence, who had an unwavering faith in their power to accomplish the tasks they undertook. The race would have been centuries behind what it is today had it not been for their grit, their determination, their persistence in finding and making real the thing they believed in, and which the world often denounced.

There is no law by which you can get success without expecting it, vigorously demanding it, assuming it. There must be a strong, firm, self-faith first, or the thing will never come. There are no accidents in this world. There is no room for chance in God's world of system and supreme order. Everything must have not only a cause, but also a sufficient cause—a cause as large as the result. A stream cannot rise higher than its source. A great success must have a great source in expectation, in self-confidence and in persistent endeavor to attain it. No matter how great the ability, how large the genius, how splendid the education, the achievement will never rise higher than the confidence. *He can who thinks he can, and he can't who thinks he can't.*

It does not matter what other people think of you, of your plans or of your aims. No matter if they call you a visionary, a crank, or a dreamer, you must believe in yourself. If you forsake yourself by losing your confidence, you can accomplish nothing. Never allow anybody or any misfortune to shake your belief in yourself. You may lose your property, your health, your reputation, even, but there is always some hope for you so long as you keep a firm faith in yourself. If you never lose that, but keep pushing on, the world will sooner or later make way for you, and you may regain the confidence of those who have denounced you.

"Trust thyself; every heart vibrates to that iron string."

I know people who have been hunting for months for a situation; but they go into an office with a confession of weakness in their very manner; they show their lack of self-confidence. Their prophecy of fail-

ure is in their face, in their bearing. They surrender before the battle begins.

When you ask a man to give you a position, and he reads this language in your face and manner: "Please give me a position; do not kick me out; fate is against me; I am an unlucky dog; I am disheartened; I have lost confidence in myself," he will only have contempt for you. He will say to himself that you are not a man, to start with, and he will get rid of you as soon as he can.

If you expect to get a position you must go into an office with the air of a conqueror; you must fling out confidence from yourself before you can convince an employer that you are the man he is looking for. You must show by your very presence that you are a man of force, a man who can do things; with vigor, cheerfulness and enthusiasm.

A man does not want to hire a weakling or a dyspeptic, bilious, long-faced person who has no faith in himself. He wants force, efficiency, cheerfulness, self-confidence. He does not want to hire depression, discouragement; he probably has more than enough of these in his employ already. He wants energy, life, animal spirits; people who are bubbling over with enthusiasm, who can enter his service with a zest that foreshadows victory.

Your very manner and bearing must carry the evidence of power and ability. You must impress your prospective employer with your fitness and peculiar ability to perform the work you apply for. He does not want to take on a man who is full of doubts, who hesitates, vacillates, apologizes, and sneaks. He wants a *real man, a man who will hold up his head and move firmly and swiftly toward his goal.* If you make the impression of a weakling, a nobody, you may either wander until doomsday without getting a job, or if you do get one you will not be able to hold it. Show yourself a man. Stand erect and show that you have a backbone as well as a wishbone; that there is reserve in you, grit and stamina equal to any emergency.

*If you carry with you evidence of your power, the badge of superiority, then you will not wander the streets looking for a situation very long.* Everywhere employers are looking for men who can do things, who can conquer by inherent force and indomitable energy.

Self-reliance, which carries great vigorous self-faith, has ever been the best substitute for friends, pedigree, influence and money. It is the best capital in the world; it has mastered more obstacles, overcome more difficulties, and carried through more enterprises than any other human quality.

I have interviewed many timid people as to why they let opportunities pass by them that were eagerly seized by others with much less ability, and the answer was invariably a confession like the following: "I have not courage," said one; "I lack confidence in myself," said another; "I shrink from trying for fear I shall make a mistake and have the mortification of being turned down," said a third; "It would look so cheeky for me to have the nerve to put myself forward," said a fourth; "Oh, I do not think it would be right to seek a place so far above me," said another; "I think I ought to wait until the place seeks me, or I am better prepared." So they run through the whole gamut of self-distrust. This shrinkage, this timidity or self-effacement often proves a worse enemy to success than actual incompetence. Take the lantern in the hand and you will always have light enough for your next step, no matter how dark, for the light will move along with you. Do not try to see a long way ahead. "One step enough for me."

A firm self-faith helps a man project himself with a force that is almost irresistible. A balancer, a doubter, has no *projectile* power. If he starts at all he moves with uncertainty. There is no vigor in his initiative, no positiveness in his energy.

There is a great difference between a man who thinks "perhaps" he can, a man who "will try" to do a thing, and the man who "knows he can do it, who is bound to do it, and who feels within a pul-

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sating power, an irresistible force which is equal to any emergency.

This difference between uncertainty and certainty, between vacillation and decision, between the man who wavers and the man who decides things, between "I hope to" and "I can," between "I'll try" and "I will do it"—this little difference measures the difference between weakness and power, between mediocrity and excellence, between commonness and superiority.

*The man who does things must be able to project himself with a mighty force, to fling the whole weight of his being into his work, ever gathering momentum against the obstacles which confront him, and he cannot do this with a hesitating, wavering, doubting mind.*

We often hear it said that if a youth has ability people will find it out without being told; that if he has merit it will come out; but we see on every hand youth, young men and young women with splendid ability, with good education and fine training out of situations or in very ordinary ones, simply because they lack that aggressiveness which pushes its way to the front. They are conscious that they have ability, and they are just waiting for somebody to recognize it and push them ahead.

Working beside them are others with, perhaps, less ability, but with that aggressive, ambitious, dauntless spirit which attracts attention and pushes them on past their more modest and retiring friends. In this electric country of push and hurry and drive people are too busy to investigate merit or mere worthiness which does not exhibit itself or push its way forward. *The American people believe in the man who claims something, who assumes to stand for something, who asserts himself;* for this assertion is usually evidence of that progressiveness which is so essential to success.

The fine-grained, sensitive youth feels that it is immodest, unbecoming to push his way forward, to attract attention to his ability, to tell what he can do; but while he is waiting for the world to discover his merit and to push him on, the aggressive boy beside him pushes his way to the position above.

Suppose a merchant with limited capital should open a store and display nothing in show windows or on counters, but should keep everything in boxes, packed away out of sight, how much business do you think he would attract? It is not enough to have ability; you must let it be known. You must make yourself felt. Other things equal, it is the young man who has the greatest advertising quality in his personality who gets the best position.

In other words, it is not enough to possess merit, you must show it. Life is too busy for any one to expect the world to go around with a lantern hunting for his merit.

He who strikes out boldly, who does not wait for time or tide, who does not sit on the stone of Fate waiting for an opportunity to come along, who goes through obstacles and not over or around them, who is not waiting for others to speak, think, or act, is the man who is going to win in this new century. There is a great demand for the self-reliant man, the man who is not afraid of himself, who can say, "I will," with conviction. Leaders, not followers; original thinkers, not imitators; men with new ideas, are being called for loudly in all the important walks of life.

"If we choose to be no more than clods of clay," says Marie Corelli, "then we shall be used as clods of clay for braver feet to tread on."

Of all the despicable objects in the universe the most despicable is the man who is always berating, underestimating or effacing himself.

If you carry a mean, contemptible picture of yourself constantly in your mind, the suggestion will deteriorate your whole character. The persistent thought that you are not as good as others, that you are a weak, ineffective being, will lower your whole standard of life and paralyze your ability.

If you go about with the knowledge of inferiority in your face and manner, if everything about you

indicates that you do not believe in yourself, that you have very little respect for yourself, you certainly can not blame others for taking you at your own estimate. Self-depreciation is a reflection upon our Creator, who must have made us perfect, because perfection could not have made imperfection.

What a pitiable thing to see a man, especially a young man, going around with his head down, looking as though he had lost his last friend, and his last dollar, as though ashamed to look the world in the face—groveling instead of aspiring, going about with a perpetual apology in face and manner for being in the way, or even being alive at all. This is not being a man. This is not claiming the birthright of a prince, of a son of the King of Kings. If there is divinity in us, why not assert it with manly dignity, with *commanding assurance*? Why not claim our birthright like princes, and not crawl and cringe for it like beggars?

If you would be superior, you must hold the thought of superiority constantly in the mind. A singularly modest man of so retiring a disposition that at one time he did not show half of his great ability, whose shrinking nature and real talent for self-abasement had actually given him an inferior appearance, told me one day how he had counteracted his self-depreciating traits. Among other things he said he had derived great benefit from the practice he had formed of going about the streets, especially where he was not known, assuming an air of great importance and imagining himself the mayor of the city, the Governor of the State, or even the President of the United States. By merely looking as though he expected everybody to recognize that he must be a person of note, he changed not only his appearance but also his convictions. It raised him immeasurably in his own estimation. It had a marked effect upon his whole attitude. He used to walk through the streets shrinking from the gaze of others and dreaded their scrutiny. Now he boldly invites, even demands, attention by his evident superiority and has the appearance of one whom people would like to know. In other words, he has got a glimpse of his divinity, and he really feels his superiority, and, of course, shows it in his self-respecting manner.

You will find a tremendous buttressing, supporting, encouraging power in the consciousness that the Creator made you for something high and noble, fashioned you marvelously for a great purpose; that there is an eternal aim, a divine plan wrapped up within you, and that there will be something lacking in the world if you fail to do your part and to express the best thing in you in the best possible way.

Woe be unto you if you fail to carry out this purpose, this divine plan. Woe be to you who bemoan or belittle the grandest of the Creator's work, or allow to shrink and shrivel this sacred message entrusted to you by the Almighty, and which no one else can interpret but yourself.

One reason why the careers of most of us are so pinched and narrow, and our lives so mean, is because we do not have a large faith in ourselves and in what we can do. We are held back by too much caution. We are timid about venturing. We are not bold enough.

I believe if we had a larger conception of our possibilities, a larger faith in ourselves, we would accomplish infinitely more. And if we only better understood our divinity we would have this larger faith. We are crippled by the old orthodox idea of man's inferiority. *There is no inferiority about the man that God made. The only inferiority in us is what we put into ourselves. What God made is perfect.* The trouble is that most of us are but a burlesque of the man God patterned and intended. Whatever we long for, yearn for, struggle for, and hold persistently in mind, we tend to become—tend to in exact proportion to the intensity and persistence of the thought. *We think ourselves into smallness, into inferiority by thinking downward.* We ought to think upward, then we would reach

the heights where superiority dwells. It is not to be said that the man whose mind is set firmly toward achievement actually appropriates success, for he is success. His faculties normally point toward achievement; he expects success and he gets it just in proportion as he believes that he was made to achieve it, and that he is going to get it.

Self-confidence is not egotism. It is knowledge, and it comes from the consciousness of possessing the ability requisite for what one undertakes. Civilization today rests upon self-confidence.

When a man gets a full view of his divinity, his possibilities, when he gets a glimpse of the man he was intended to be, he will no longer crawl, sneak or apologize, but he will assert himself like the king he is. He will no longer be satisfied to go through life following low, sordid, unworthy aims, achieving only a narrow, pinched, mean, selfish career. He will rise to his Godlike proportions and assert his power. The God in him will dominate instead of the animal.

If we really felt that we were the divine children of a divine Being we would not be willing to drag our birthright in the mire of vicious living, nor would we be satisfied with mediocrity when we are capable of superiority. We could not be content to do the lesser when we had once had a glimpse of the larger thing that is possible to us. We should claim our birthright, claim it royally, like a king.

#### PRESTIGE OF LABOR.

To Labor alone belongs the prestige of Labor, and to no individual or number of individuals is it given to determine whether this prestige will be one of exchange for personal or political preferment.

In the labor movement today, says an exchange, as in the past, there are men who endeavor to use its prestige for their own individual enhancement; they try to use the influence of labor for partisan ends.

No man is big enough or has done enough for the labor movement to make the movement his personal or political asset, and labor owes it to no man to exert its prestige in the carrying out of his ambitions.

The movement has in the past, and will continue in the future, to progress, yet in its progress there will be many obstacles. Among the obstacles to be overcome there is none greater, perhaps, than that of the selfishly inclined, who are willing and ready to subvert the interests of the cause they represent for personal interest. Unfortunately, there are some men in the labor movement of this type and their influence cannot be a factor for its permanent progress.

Labor has a mission, and for the fulfillment of that mission its principles are clear and well defined. Any deviation from established principles for political preferment will retard and not help labor.

#### FAILED WITHOUT THE LABEL.

Four years ago the Heusner Baking Company, of Chicago, with the assistance of the label agitation among the working people, had built up a fine trade, and was regarded as a substantial institution in the business world. But, like many another boss whose head is turned by success, the Heusner Company's manager displayed his ingratitude May 1, 1904, by declaring for the open shop. Then began a fight that has been bitterly contested with the usual paraphernalia of strike-breakers, injunctions, policemen's clubs, etc., but the silent boycott of labor and its friends made slow and steady progress. On February 19, 1908, the Heusner Company, which had been built up by organized labor, went bankrupt. The plant was sold to the Coyne Baking Company, and twenty-five two-legged non-unionists scampered from the building to make room for union men.—*Ex.*

The joint convention of the Michigan coal operators and miners has agreed that the general scale of wages of last year shall continue in effect until March 31, 1909. The miners will continue at work.

Ask for Penn's Banker and Penn's No. 1 Chewing Union made.



## PUBLIC OPINION.

Bryce, in his "American Commonwealth," makes the following statement:

"In no country is public opinion so powerful as in the United States; in no country can it be so well studied."

A plain statement of a simple fact; and yet in no country is this same public opinion so easily manipulated. We define public opinion in the ideal as the conscience of the country, and the corrector of evils that exist in government, whether the evils be of men or of legislation. It is a fact that though public opinion is more powerful in this country than in any other, this same public opinion is not always consistently directed for the public good.

We see on every hand instances that prove the correctness of this conclusion; we find that there are men in public life today who, though undeserving of popular support, do obtain such support and continue in their representative capacities to work against the spirit of public policy. We find men of eminent qualifications who subvert these same qualifications for private interests and, though they are selected as representatives of the public, they act as the agents of special interests. In a certain sense, these men are looked on with disfavor by the public, yet the public fail to consistently exercise public opinion for their retirement. They allow this sentiment, which is called public opinion, to be dormant when a sensible exercise of it would bring good results and remedial measures.

A government founded on democratic principles should not be subservient to the influences of interests that are against public policy; a government founded on principles and not on men should not be a government of men, but of principles; a government which is democratic should not be dominated by influences which are absolutely opposed to its established principles.

The people of this country are in favor of a republican form of government, as laid down by the fathers in the Constitution, and though there are improvements needed, these improvements the people should determine directly. For instance, the choice of United States Senators: The Constitution calls for the election of Senators by the Legislatures of the various States; but a strong public opinion desires them elected directly by the people. The Constitution determines that the members of the Supreme Court are to be appointed by the Executive, with the consent of the Senate, for life. It is safe to assert that there is a large portion of the people who are in favor of the election of the judiciary by the people; this sentiment is a predominant sentiment.

One of the potent factors in the molding of public opinion is the press of the country. The people are deceived on many occasions by subsidized organs endeavoring to mold public opinion in favor of special interests, though seemingly the effort is being made for the common good.

It would be an exaggeration to say that public opinion can never be wrong. But where public opinion is the predominant opinion it is fair to assume that the majority are more likely to represent public policy than a minority who favor special interests.

As is too often the case, a well defined public opinion is not properly directed to accomplish the desired end and this is occasioned oftentimes by those who favor the expression of public opinion. One of the chief instruments used, as above stated, is a subsidized press. Another is a subsidized judiciary, and a third is a corrupt legislative body. These are the ulcers on the body politic and while it is regrettable that they do exist, their existence to a certain extent can be ascribed to the laxity of interest displayed by those who should govern.

Public opinion, therefore, is of value not merely as a sentiment, but as a strong, active, working force, well directed for the elimination of evils that actually exist and the achievement of reforms that are necessary. Every citizen who has the interest of his city, his State and his country at heart owes it to

himself to be a factor in the direction of a strong public sentiment; he owes it to himself to assist in choosing leaders who are known to be absolutely honest, above the taint of corruption or the domination of special interests, and who have the ability and the persistency to make a fight for the people's interests.

## WILL TEST COLORADO ANTI-BOYCOTT LAW.

In addition to its fight against the attempt of the Manufacturers' Association to prevent the publication of a "We Don't Patronize" list, the American Federation of Labor has decided to support its Colorado State branch to a test of the Colorado anti-boycott law. The State Federation of Labor of Colorado openly courts arrest and prosecution under the anti-boycott law by knowingly violating the provisions of that law.

The Colorado statute is one of the most stringent labor laws in the country, and the leaders of labor are of the opinion that it will not stand the test before the courts. The Citizens' Alliance is responsible for the passage of the statute, and will get behind it when its validity is attacked in court.

Among other things prohibited by the Colorado law is the printing or circulation in any manner of the information that a certain concern or concerns are unfair to labor. It is this part of the law that the State Federation is attacking.

A circular containing a list of unfair laundries in Denver has been printed and circulated. It is signed by the President and Secretary of the State Federation of Labor. This is supposed to be directly contrary to the provisions of the anti-boycott law, and if the courts do not declare the law unconstitutional the officers of the Federation are guilty of a misdemeanor and are liable to severe punishment.

As stated, the present action of the State Federation is intended to test the law, and the unsettled labor conditions in the laundry industry of Denver presented the most available opportunity for that purpose.

If necessary the test will be carried through all the courts to the highest in the country, say the Colorado labor men. The American Federation of Labor has given assurances that it will stand behind the State branch from start to finish. This means that there will be sufficient funds on the labor side to carry on the contest.

The Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Alliance are learning that the old days when labor was kept out of court or frozen out after it got one foot in for want of expense money are with us no more. Union labor can now raise "millions for defense."

The handsome decorations of tri-colored bunting which grace the Labor Temple are the work of B. B. Rosenthal of the Upholsterers' Union, who recently has engaged in the decoration business. He has been a delegate to the Labor Council for many years, and generously volunteered to decorate the building without charge.

The 500 Cubans who recently left Santiago on the steamship Amanda, for Brazil, where they were to be put at work on the construction of the new rail road running between Brazil and Bolivia, have mutinied at Para. They declare that they were badly treated on board the vessel.

## LINCOLN AND THE SUPREME COURT.

Criticism of judicial decisions is not new, and probably one of the most severe, considering the source, came from Abraham Lincoln, referring to the Dred Scott decision. It was during the Lincoln-Douglas debate, in 1858 and Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Dred Scott decisions were leading topics of the discussion. Lincoln openly charged a conspiracy among the leaders of the Democratic party to make slavery national. It was in the course of this debate that Lincoln charged the Supreme Court with being a party to this conspiracy. It will be easy for the reader to identify the names mentioned, as Stephen A. Douglas, Franklin Pierce, Roger B. Taney and James Buchanan. This was the way Lincoln worded his criticism:

"We cannot exactly know that these exact adaptations are the result of preconcert; but when we see a lot of framed timbers, different portions of which we know have been gotten out at different times and places, and by different workmen—Stephen, Franklin, Roger and James, for instance—and when we see these timbers joined together and see they exactly make the frame of a house or a mill, all the tenons and mortises exactly fitting, and the lengths and proportions of the different pieces exactly adapted to their respective places, and not a piece too many or too few—not omitting even the scaffolding—or if a single piece be lacking we see the place in the frame exactly fitted and prepared to yet bring such a piece in—in such case we feel it impossible not to believe that Stephen and Franklin and Roger and James all understood one another from the beginning and all worked upon a common plan or draft drawn before the first blow was struck."—*Calaveras Prophet*.

Union men of San Francisco should try the La Pacosta, a first-class ten-cent union-made cigar, made by Kelley & Doan, 16th and Valencia Sts. \*\*

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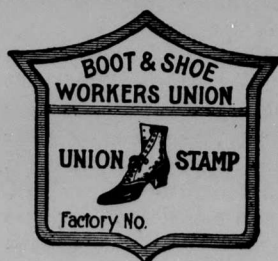
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Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.  
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10, 25, 50c.



## Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.



### HOW DOES IT FEEL TO BE OUT OF A JOB?

The following remarkable article is from the Des Moines *Daily News*, and the editor of that sheet says it was written by a penniless, homeless wanderer, who came into the office and asked to be allowed to write something for the price of a meal.

The city editor placed him at a desk and told him to write about how it felt to be out of a job and hungry.

The editor of the *News* assures his readers that the article is printed without change of a word:

(BY THE MAN HIMSELF.)

They have asked me to write down what it feels like to be out of a job and cold and hungry. They said they would pay me for it if I would tell just how I feel, and that they would let me stay in the warm office while I wrote it. They said they would print it just as I wrote it, and I heard one man tell another one that it would be a great human document.

A great human document! Good God! I guess it is! But I think they meant to be kind. Anyway, I shall write as slowly as I can, because it is cold out there in the street.

I am an educated man. I went to college, never mind where. The college didn't do very much for me, and I guess it wouldn't think I was doing very much for it if I mentioned its name in the story of a bum. I am a bum. It took me a long time to realize it. I'm down and out. I've done things that were wrong. At least the police said so. When a man's hungry he don't think much about right and wrong. He thinks about his stomach.

When his trousers are frayed at the bottom and his shoes let the snow in, and he wears the same shirt for six weeks, and the police hound him, and he rides the blind baggage, and the brakemen kick him and curse him, and the people on the street won't stop, and the smug charities tell him to come back next week, and there's no work and no friends, and you're lonely and hungry and cold and broke, and you walk along and look through the windows into warm rooms and know that there isn't anybody in the world who gives a damn—you don't care such a hell of a lot about right and wrong, do you? I dare you to say you would! I don't. I want to *live*. It is a fool thing to want, but I want it. If it wasn't for that I could lie down in front of a fast train.

Last Sunday I went to church. It was a fine church. They let me sit in one of the back pews. The minister preached about love and charity. I tried to speak to him after church, but he was too busy. Then I asked the sexton to let me stay in the church. I was cold. I wouldn't have stolen anything, but he turned me out.

A man has just come and said I was not writing what they wanted. He wants me to write how I feel.

Sometimes I feel like a murderer.

I told him I would not write how I feel. Even if they pay me, they haven't any right to make me say things that will do harm.

But there's one thing I will say:

Put yourself in my place. Never mind whose fault it is that you are a bum and a beggar. It's night, say, and snowing, and the wind is biting into you. There are hundreds of people going by, thinking of themselves and their own comfort and their own warmth and their own bellies. Try to speak to one of them. "Excuse me, sir, but could you?" One pays no attention. Another ignores you as he would a cur. One may say he's sorry and the rest shake their heads impatiently. You hear one man say to another, "I never give to beggars. They only want it to buy whisky with."

It's a lie! That man was a liar, and he knows it. He was a little, mean, selfish, stingy soul. He didn't want to give. He was too *selfish* to care. It wasn't anything to him that another man was cold and starving. He wanted to forget it. He considered himself affronted because you dared to ask him,

and to save his own dirty little conscience he said: "He wants it to buy whisky with."

No; I haven't any quarrel against the world as a world. It may be it's my own fault that I am what I am. I have only an accusation against its hypocrisy. If men are brothers, it's the beggar who knows which are the Cains.

The next time one of my sort speaks to you, think. Hold your soul up in front of you and look at it. If you want to say to him, "No, dog!" say it, and he will think more of you than if you hide your inhuman selfishness behind the cloak of the hypocrite and say, "I never give to beggars. They only want it to buy whisky with!"

### GLANCE OVER LABOR'S INVENTORY.

Wherein lies the imputed corruption of trades unionism? It was pertinently asked by Judge Phelan of Detroit:

"Have you ever known of a trades council or labor organization corrupting or debauching a legislature of any State?"

"Have you ever read of a labor organization, no matter how humble, corrupting or debauching the members of a common council for the purpose of securing a franchise?"

"And is it not the principle object of labor organizations to secure a better wage, such as will enable its members to leave their children in the school-room instead of sending them to the doorways of factories seeking employment at the tender age of 14?"

Before condemning organized labor, take a glance over the inventory of its virtues and benefactions.

The notion is quite too prevalent that the workman is primarily an "economic problem;" that he ought to realize this and conduct himself with mechanical regularity and impersonal uniformity as a fractional unit of labor power. We shall never make any headway under that doctrine. The workman is first of all a human being. The purchase of his labor is only in a limited sense to be compared to the purchase of a commodity and cannot be treated in the same way. As Dr. Abbott has suggested, in the sale of sugar or flour the personal relation of mutual confidence may enter only once—at the time of the exchange; but where you are buying labor, the laborer goes with the labor, and the personal relation of confidence and responsibility must be there all the time, from day to day and week to week, or somebody is cheated. Therefore, whatever method of getting along together is adopted it must count with personal qualities as an essential part of the relation.—Hayes Robbins.

Experience demonstrates that organized labor is able to secure consideration for its membership, improve conditions under which they work, safeguard their rights, enlarge their privileges, prevent injustice, command for them better wages—which is only saying that it obtains a juster share of the wealth which they help to create—and by doing all this organized labor enables the masses to participate in the prosperity of our times and the increased blessings of our age and civilization. Shall we deny that such results are good? Shall we say that such achievements are not desirable? I will not. I believe in organized labor. It is here as a permanent factor in our modern industrial life, a force that must be reckoned with.—Hon. B. H. Roberts.

A wage reduction averaging 10 per cent went into effect on April 13 in the cotton cloth, yarn and thread mills in New England and New York State employing a total of 43,500 operatives. Since the beginning of the general wage reduction movement in March the pay of 153,500 mill hands in the northern States has been cut. Of this number 144,000 are employed by New England mills, and 9,500 in New York State factories.

Your respect for the rights of others is the best assurance that you respect your own.—*Ex.*

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### DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

**Labor Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Mark 2853.

**Baggage Messengers**—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

**Bakers**, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Bakers (Cracker)**, No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

**Barbers**—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headqrs., room 408.

**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

**Bartenders**, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

**Bay and River Steamboatmen**—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine)**, No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

**Boilermakers**, No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

**Bookbinders**, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

**Boot and Shoe Workers**, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

**Boothblacks**—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

**Brewery Workmen**, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

**Beer Drivers**, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

**Beer Bottlers**, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

**Broom Makers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

**Box Makers and Sawyers**, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

**Butchers**—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

**Boat Builders**—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Clak Makers**—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

**Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers**, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

**Cloth Casket Workers**—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

**Cemetery Employees**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

**Commercial Telegraphers**—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

**Cooks' Helpers**—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

**Coopers (Machine)**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Coopers**, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cooks**, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Drug Clerks**, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

**Freight Handlers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

**Garment Workers**, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Garment Cutters**—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

**Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters**—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Grocery Clerks**—Meet every Thursday, 9 p. m., 1422 Steiner.

**Hackmen**—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

**Horseshoers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

**Hatters**—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

**Janitors**—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

**Machinists** No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

**Machinists' Auxiliary**, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Sec'y, 251 Arkansas.

**Machine Hands**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Mallers**—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

**Molders**, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Molders Auxiliary**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

**Newspaper Mallers**—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

**Painters** No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.

**Pavers**, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Paste Makers**—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

**Post Office Clerks**—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 14th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

**Photo Engravers** No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m. in Labor Temple.

**Picture Frame Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

**Printing Pressmen**, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie St.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie St.

**Rammermen**—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Retail Clerks**, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Shoe Clerks**, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205**—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Construction Workers**—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

**Ship Drillers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

**Ship Joiners**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

**Ship Painters**, No. 986—Headqrs. 924 Natoma.

**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

**Sugar Workers**—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesday and 2nd Sunday, 316 Fourteenth.

**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Stable Employees**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

**Tanners**—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

**Tailors (Journeymen)**, No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Teamsters**—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

**Telephone Operators**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Theatrical Stage Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

**Typographical**, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th. Will J. French, Sec'y; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

**Upholsterers**—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

**Undertakers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

**Waiters**, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Waitresses**, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

**Web Pressmen**—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Water Workers**, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

### FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom streets.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover street.

John Finnegan, Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney street.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon avenue.

People's Creamery, Throld & Wing, 3776 Twenty-fourth street.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Green Valley Dairy, John Linnehan, 703 Vienna street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver avenue.

Mission Creamery, John Moran, 2817 Mission street.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

A fac simile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the LABOR CLARION.

### OFFICES FOR UNIONS TO LET.

Three rooms, suitable for Business Agents' offices, for rent, singly or en suite; adjoining Labor Temple. Apply J. W. Bonney, Fourteenth and Mission.

### FILTH AND DISEASE.

The average resident of the small town or of the farming district has little conception of conditions which prevail among the working classes of the large cities. Now and then some article may appear in a magazine or a newspaper relating to the "sweatshop" system, but few understand what this means. It is simply this: In the garment making line and kindred industries different articles of goods are made by contract for so-called manufacturers. The sweatshops are found in closely crowded tenement districts and generally are small rooms into which the workers are crowded. The different garments are cut out at another place, and are sent to be sewn together to the sweatshops, which serve as a living place as well as a work-shop. Each worker receives so much per dozen for garments sewed, and the price is barely sufficient to pay living expenses. A woman will work all day sewing shirts together, and will receive from forty to fifty cents for her labor. Those who work on shirts confine themselves to this particular line; the ones who sew trousers, the same; the coatmakers and vest-makers are all confined to their particular classes of work. What they receive is so scaled down as to allow the poorest kind of an existence. These shops are controlled by men who dispose of their goods to houses which compete with the regular dealers throughout the country. "Keep the price of production at the lowest" is the motto of these manufacturers, and the result is worn-out and miserable women and children whose unfortunate circumstances compel them to thus labor in order to buy food.

Benevolent associations and societies for the prevention of crime have repeatedly tried to break up these horrible places, but they manage to exist in every city of any size, particularly in Eastern cities. People who live in the country can assist in preventing the operations of these shops by not patronizing any concerns which make extraordinary offers in the line of clothing for men and women in catalogues and circulars sent through the mails. It is such concerns that support the sweatshop system. No reputable clothing dealer handles sweatshop goods. So, therefore, the entire output of the factories goes to the concerns that do a miscellaneous class of business by mail throughout the country. It is only the very cheapest kind of clothing that comes from the sweatshops. The better classes are manufactured in large and roomy factories, where there is plenty of fresh air and light, and where the men and women are paid good wages, and these are the classes of goods sold by the regular trade.

There is danger in wearing clothing made in the sweatshops, as owing to the closely crowded rooms and general squalid conditions germs of disease are plentiful, and it has been known that smallpox, measles, scarlet fever and other infectious diseases have been carried and spread throughout the country by clothing from these infected places.—*United Mine Workers' Journal*.

A wages reduction averaging 10 per cent became effective on the 6th in cotton mills in the New England States employing 30,000 operatives. Last week the wages of 60,000 were reduced, and on the 13th the pay of about 35,000 additional mill hands, including those in New Bedford, will be cut, bringing the total affected by the present hard times movement (vol. x, p. 1234) to 125,000.

The executive board of the International Union of Electrical Workers has voted to increase the union's defense fund from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000. The board also contemplated increasing the death benefit for widows and orphans. An assessment will be made on the locals throughout the United States and Canada to meet the increase.

A press dispatch announces that the railroad companies will need 300,000 men within the next sixty days at wages ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, including board and transportation.



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- \*Linotype machines.  
\*Monotype machines.  
\*Simplex machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
(62) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.  
(184) Antique Printing Co., 55 Second.  
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento.  
(45) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.  
(16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.  
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.  
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.  
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.  
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.  
(98) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.  
(93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.  
(3) \*Brunst, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.  
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 33 Mint Ave.  
(175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.  
(8) \*Bulletin, The, 767 Market.  
(10) \*Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.  
(11) \*Call, The, Third and Market.  
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.  
(90) \*Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.  
(146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.  
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
(9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agency, Brady & W. Mission.  
(4) \*Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
(142) \*Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.  
(25) \*Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.  
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.  
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.  
(179) Donaldson, W., 615 Battery.  
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.  
(173) Empire Advertising Co., Bay and Taylor.  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.  
(42) \*Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.  
(178) Faisst, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.  
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.  
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.  
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.  
(121) \*German Demokrat, 51 Third.  
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.  
(56) \*Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.  
(14) Goldwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.  
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.  
(127) \*Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.  
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.  
(158) \*Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.  
(150) \*Helvetia Printing Co., 330 Jackson.  
(19) \*Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
(182) International Press, 568 Capp.  
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.  
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.  
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 987 Golden Gate Ave.  
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.  
(67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.  
(50) Latham & Waterman, 510 Clay.  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
(57) \*Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(118) Livingston, L., 64 Commercial.  
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
(44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.  
(102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.  
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.  
(23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.  
(135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.  
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.  
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.  
(24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.  
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
(55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.  
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.  
(65) \*...urdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.  
(115) \*Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) \*Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(43) Nevlin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.  
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2293 Bush.  
(144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
(70) \*Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.  
(60) \*Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.  
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.  
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.  
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.  
(71) \*Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(26) \*Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.  
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.  
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.  
(145) \*San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.  
(84) \*San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.  
(13) \*Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.  
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.  
(28) \*Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.  
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
(74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 227 Bush.  
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.

- (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.  
(96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
(33) \*Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.  
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.  
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.  
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.  
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.  
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.  
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.  
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.  
(115) Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.  
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.  
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.  
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.  
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.  
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.  
(32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
(38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

## MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

## MUNICIPAL TELEPHONES IN EUROPE.

What strikes me at once in a study of European telephone systems is the way the telephone service is co-ordinated with the telegraph and the mails. In France and Belgium, for example, telephone subscribers can telephone their telegrams free. In England, also, one can send telegrams free over the telephone, and for six cents a message can be telephoned to be written down at the other end and sent out by messenger like a telegram. Messages are also telephoned to a subscriber free. Such is the condition of affairs in a nation where the telephone as well as the telegraph are as much public property as the postoffice.

In Germany it costs 2 1-5 cents for each word to telephone a message, telephone a telegram, or telephone a letter. You go to your telephone and tell the clerk at the other end what you want to say in your message or letter and he writes it down and sends it by messenger or posts it for you.

Since, for comparison, it is only fair to put alongside of one another publicly owned and privately owned systems operated by the same type of people representing the same type of progressiveness, Europe furnishes enough of both conditions to admit the conclusions. It is found there that publicly operated telephone systems are much superior to privately owned, and in the nationally owned systems of Sweden and Switzerland are furnished examples of a service inferior to none the world over.

It is not surprising, with the lower cost, that a larger use of the telephone is secured under public ownership. In addition to lower rates is fuller co-ordination. In towns like Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Stockholm, Paris, London, Glasgow and other cities the number of subscribers has increased amazingly since the absorption of the telephone lines by the respective municipalities.

By recent data the heart of New York City claimed 29 telephones per thousand inhabitants; New York City as a whole, 20; Boston, 43; Cleveland, 59; Indianapolis, 48; Richmond, 45; Philadelphia, 23; Washington, 15—all under private management;

while as examples of publicly owned systems, Zurich has 40 subscribers per 1,000; Trondjen, 40; Stockholm, 69; and Berlin (larger than Philadelphia in population), 30—a fact to be noted in comparison arising out of the condition that the larger the population the less subscribers per 1,000 inhabitants.

As a rule the employees of publicly owned telephone systems get higher wages than those in privately owned, the stations for comparison being European. Again, the public exchanges in Holland, France and England are more progressive than the private exchanges in the same locality.

The telephone investor in America finds that companies do not tolerate change and do not want competition. For instance, the automatic switchboard does away with the necessity of telephone operators, making the connections between any two subscribers in four seconds by automatic mechanism, the smoothness and certainty of this being unequalled. This would reduce the cost to \$10 per line per year; and yet American companies will not supplant their present system because of the initial cost. Europe as well as Canada uses the automatic switchboard.

Glasgow is always an interesting case of how a people may do things for itself in a whole-hearted manner; and the telephone system which the city operates is no exception. Under private ownership the cost to each subscriber was 10 pounds, or \$50 a year. This, among other things, was a cause of complaint, and finally, in July, 1900, the corporation of Glasgow began to construct its own system, and in March, 1901, opened exchanges with 1,600 subscribers, the rates being five pounds per annum flat and three pounds per annum for party wire (two and three) service. Since then the exchange has grown with great rapidity, and today has 9,034 lines in operation.

The Glasgow corporation lines extend to all the neighboring towns and villages within the licensed Glasgow telephone area, which comprises 143 square miles. Orders of new subscribers come at the rate of ten a day, and the service is considered fine. After paying the postoffice royalties, interest and sinking fund, and carrying forward to the next year, the proportion of prepaid rentals proper to that year showed a surplus of \$5,000, which was clear pocket money for the municipality.—*Philadelphia Record*.

## BRITISH TRADE UNIONISM.

From the report on British trade unions for 1906 just issued by the chief registrar of Friendly Societies it is evident that this form of labor organization is steadily increasing in membership and strength. Returns were received from 645 unions with a membership of 1,719,031, an increase of 151,512, or 9.7 per cent. over that of the previous year. Their income for 1906 was roundly \$13,500,000, an increase of \$760,000, as against an expenditure of \$11,400,000, or \$1,100,000 less than that of 1905. The funds of these unions now reach the large total of \$29,000,000, the leading societies being the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, whose funds are stated at \$3,600,000; the Amalgamated Cotton Spinners, with \$2,400,000, and the Durham Miners, with \$1,850,000. Taking the returns for the decennial periods since 1886 makes the growth of British trade unionism even more remarkable—the membership having risen from 340,893 in that year to 1,106,507 in 1896, and to 1,719,031 in 1906, the corresponding income being \$3,350,000, \$8,940,000 and \$13,500,000, and the funds \$2,800,000, \$11,200,000 and \$29,000,000. The latest are record figures.

## HALL FOR RENT.

Union Hall in the Labor Temple is now vacant every Tuesday evening and on the first and third Mondays. The hall will seat about 250 people.

The general reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of New England cotton mill operatives which was recently decided upon, became effective on March 30 in mills employing 60,000 persons.

It is estimated that 345,000 railroad employes have been laid off since the panic began.



**A QUESTION OF RIGHT.**

Every attempt to legislate in the interests of the laboring man is met with the declaration that it is an interference with the rights of property. How would property be created but for labor? And who will say that the man who furnishes the capital should be permitted to decide without appeal the conditions upon which property shall be created by those who labor for him? We often hear it asked by the manufacturer:

"Have I not the right to manage my own business?" That is not the question. If the manufacturer will set himself to work to produce something with his own hands nobody will question his right to control his own business. But something is implied by this question. If he would put the question fairly, he would ask "Have I not the right to manage my own business?" but rather, "Have I not the right, in managing my own business, to regulate the lives, the liberty, the hopes, the happiness of those whom I employ?" But to ask the question in this form would be to suggest a negative answer, while he demands an affirmative answer.

Those who claim the right to arbitrarily demand the hours, the wages and the conditions of labor demand the right to arbitrarily determine the status of the laboring man and to fix the conditions that are to surround him and his posterity. It is an interference with property rights to demand that the laboring man shall have a fair share of the proceeds of his own toil—a fair share of the property which he creates? His right to accumulate property should not be ignored. Not only should he be allowed to accumulate property, but he should have leisure to enable him to enjoy communion with his own family and to fit himself for intelligent participation in the affairs of his government. By what authority will the capitalist put his claim to larger dividends above the rights of the wage earners' children?—*Exchange*.

**CAUTION.**

There is an old adage that an "ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." The present trade conditions warrant a careful study of their far-reaching consequences; with scarce employments and diminished consumption of products competition becomes keener. The employer becomes restless and irritated when his prospective chances for trade are not of the brightest, and his business is curtailed. In times like this it is poor policy to find fault about trifles, and to make a capital case out of a misdemeanor or a mistake, for which sometimes he is not responsible.

Loud-mouthed talk and vindictive vituperations will not help matters; and calling cautious, level-headed members, opposed to hasty and impulsive action, abusive names is neither heroic nor worthy of imitation.

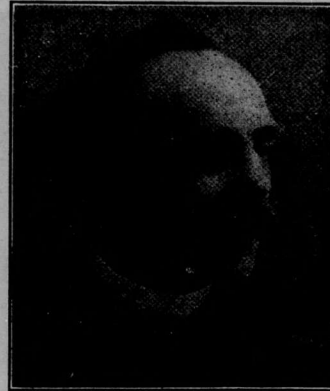
It is much easier to destroy a union shop of old standing and reputation and turn it into a non-union shop than it is to provide men employments at union prices and union conditions. A large union shop once lost is hard to recover, and past history shows that some will not be recovered for ten years or longer. These losses will now be more keenly felt than ever, because jobs are scarce and idleness in other branches of industry is the rule and not the exception.

While trade is dull it is best to keep cool; work as steady as possible, and try to settle honest differences by moderation, arbitration, and without the expedient of a strike.—*Cigar Makers' Journal*.

"Organization, co-ordination, co-operation are the right of every body of men whose aims are worthy and equitable; and must needs be the resource of those who, individually, are unable to persuade their fellow-men to recognize the justice of their claims and principles. If employed within lawful and peaceful limits, it may rightly hope to be a means of educating society in a spirit of fairness and practical brotherhood."—Bishop Potter.



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of UNIONISM**



**B. KATSCHINSKI**

¶ The man who first introduced Union Stamped Shoes in California. ¶ The man who owns the

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in San Francisco.

¶ The store that is recognized by the Labor Council and the Shoe Clerks' Union as the only shoe house in San Francisco entitled to Display the Union Store Card. ¶ The Union Label in our shoes and the Union Sign in our window is a notice to Union Men of our attitude and the honest quality of our shoes.

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**DON'T FORGET YOUR FRIENDS.**

¶ Trade with those that help your cause.

**Brewers' Boots**  
UNION STAMPED  
HEAVY GRAIN **\$6.50**

**Philadelphia Shoe Co.**  
1549 Fillmore St., nr Geary

*Positively the Greatest Shoe House of the West*

**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
UNION STAMPED SHOES  
**\$3.00 \$3.50**



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you wears one of these  
Buttons. The color for  
April is black on yellow.

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